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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Gold Embargo Halts Deflation

Banks and Business Approve

New York Stock Market Soars

Britain Sees Parleys Aided

France, Alone on Gold, Doubts

Lindberghs Fly Once More

AMERICA reacts to the step of the Washington Administration in taking the United States temporarily off the gold standard. Banking and business opinion, in the main, approves. J. P. Morgan, international banker, welcomes the action as "the best possible course under the circumstances." The step is recognized as but the first in a program to halt inflation and start reflation with the next steps. Commodity and stock market prices respond instantly with upward rushes. Immediate legislation may give President Roosevelt authority to control the nation's monetary standards. This would allow him to issue currency, change the dollar's gold content, and accept silver on foreign debts. The President again shows himself a doer—He does not hesitate to follow what seems to him the wisest course.

* * *

¶ Britain's advanced economic circles welcome America's suspension of gold exports, while conservative bankers regard it with some apprehension. Inflationary action had been anticipated, although its suddenness was a surprise. One authority declares the step "has broken the deadlock and rendered the beginning of a general trade revival possible." However, there may be retaliation by the British Treasury. The general view is that Prime Minister MacDonald and President Roosevelt will be able to get close together—Anglo-American cooperation has been definitely facilitated.

* * *

¶ France does not relish being the only important nation left on a gold basis. The action of the United States is distinctly disquieting to French opinion. It is not believed the franc will be materially affected by the dollar's decline, although the franc is seen as somewhat isolated, but anxiety is felt that a widespread instability of exchanges may be brought about. America is viewed as endeavoring to raise domestic prices and as also maneuvering to force Britain to return to the gold standard. The Paris press analyzes the probable effect on conversations between France and America at Washington—Not so good, it opines.

* * *

¶ Germany takes further important steps in reorganization. The Masonic mother lodge known as the Three Worlds announces that German Masonry is to be reformed on a strictly national and Christian basis and called the National Christian Order of Frederick the Great. No Jew is to be allowed in it. A new government decree limiting the admission of non-Aryans to middle and higher schools, colleges and universities, cuts down the number of Jewish students who may attend to about their percentage of the population—Prof. James Franck, famous physicist and Nobel prize winner, in protest, resigns from Goettingen University.

* * *

¶ Washington, busy with plans, takes note of America's nation-wide activity on the day following the gold embargo. Carloadings increase as commodity prices move steadily upward. The New York Stock Exchange sees trading in 3,870,000 shares before noon. The ticker lags 30 minutes behind the sales. With a rise of from 1 to 11 points Wednesday, Thursday's market opens from 2 to 4 points higher and in spite of profit-taking the rise is strong. Wheat, with a lean crop predicted, soars to a new high for the year. The rise in steel production is encouraging. All signs count with Congress. What to shove, how to shove, when to shove it—These are lawmakers' problems.

* * *

¶ Latin America prepares for an important part in the Washington parleys. Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico have accepted invitations and their delegates will speak for the southern continent in discussing the ways by which the products of the two Americas may flow far more freely into each other's markets. Latin America welcomes an Administration that seems ready to let down tariffs to its raw products. And if no concrete plan is evolved to unite all the nations, the Latins see still another opportunity—Countries of the Western Hemisphere might weld a great trade unit of their own.

* * *

¶ Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh take to the air once more. They leave Newark airport in their red-winged Lockheed Vega plane for an inspection trip of several weeks over the lines of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., for which the Colonel is technical adviser. They have not been on a long air journey together since their flight to the Orient in 1931. The eyes of the country will swing often to the sky through some days to come. The still beloved Lindberghs have only to leave the ground to make the public feel a thrill of romance and expectation—Golden trail-makers through the heavens, no one will be surprised at any wondrous thing they do.

Minneapolis Motorists Assured of 'No Traps'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

MOTORISTS are assured of a "new deal" in Minneapolis. Under orders of Capt. John T. Hart, in charge of the police traffic squad, such ancient sarcasm as "Where's the fire?" and "What's your hurry?" will no longer be shouted at the autoists. The traffic police were also ordered to meet the motorists in the open instead of setting traps for them by hiding behind billboards and oil stations.

Candy Routs Beer In Taste of Men In U. S. Forest Army

Men Pass Up Brew in Favor of Sweets—Workers Save Their Money

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—There is small demand for beer by New York's quota of unemployed youth who are being trained, thousands strong, in the Civilian Conservation Corps for federal reforestation work. Rather is the taste for a bar of candy, according to the commanding officers of the camps.

While there is no regulation against the sale of beer to these recruits, army officers directing their training discourage the spending of money for the 3.2 brew, and the effect of this is seen in the ability of the men to fulfill their pledge to send money home out of their $30 monthly pay envelopes. In the majority of cases these remittances amount to between $20 and $25.

Lieut.-Col. William W. Overton, commanding officer at the Brooklyn Army Base, said that the question of credit was a matter of local regulation only, but explained that they were holding the spending of the youths "very close."

"They are here for the purpose of earning money to help their families," he said. "We are trying to do everything to help them save that money, and to that end we feel that the extension of credit to them would not be advisable."

However, Maj. Thomas G. Bond, in charge of the post exhange at this base, said that he had had requests for beer from no more than five or six of the 478 men enrolled there.

"Personally I do everything I can to discourage them from buying beer," he continued. "They can't afford it. I have had no occasion to do much discouraging, however, for most of them want candy."

Of the entire group enrolled at the Brooklyn post only 10 have "resigned," Colonel Overton said.

Collier Is Ready To Give American Indian 'New Deal'

New Appointee to Commissionership Plans to Revolutionize Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—A new deal for the American Indian was pledged by Mr. John Collier today when his nomination to be Indian Commissioner was formally reported to the Senate by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Collier, who has been the Indian Bureau's severest critic for the past 10 years, expressed complete confidence in his ability to revolutionize the treatment of the Indians. His confidence was based on the expectation of having the solid support of his chief, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, with whom he had been frequently associated in past years.

The reason the Indians "got nowhere" under previous régimes, Mr. Collier said, was not necessarily the fault of the Indian Commissioners. In fact he has praised the retiring commissioner, Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, for his efforts to remodel the whole system of Indian Administration. But the fault, he said, lies in the fact that the commissioners' policies were "strangled by unsympathetic Interior heads."

Mr. Collier termed the past treatment of the Indians as "iniquitous" and "barbarous." "The Government," he declared, "has persecuted them, devoting all their efforts to civilize them by getting their land away from them. What we have got to do now is get the Indian back on his own land.

"Under the cold-blooded allotment laws," he continued, "the Indians have been robbed of their lands. Indian holdings have been cut down from 133,000,000 acres to 47,000,000 since 1887 and most of it has come from the Sioux holdings. Thus the Sioux has been beaten into a state of dependency and incompetency."

Mr. Collier also expressed himself strongly in favor of demobilizing the Indian boarding schools and sending the Indian children to ordinary public schools; and of abandoning the further reclamation of Indian lands through flood control.

Mr. Collier came into Indian work in 1920 when he left a position with the California Board of Education to study community organization of the Pueblos. He spent a year with these Indians. In 1922 he gave up all other work in an effort to bring about a reform of the Government's method of handling the Indians. He served without salary as research specialist for the General Federation of Women's Clubs for a period, and in 1923, was selected as executive secretary of the Indian Defense Association.

High Price of Controlled Liquor Leads to Risky Substitutes

Ontario Commission Strives to Prevent Smuggling of 'Rub-a-Dub'—Liquor Permits Denied to Those in Needy Circumstances

Canada's Liquor Control—*Fourth of Five Articles*

By WHITING WILLIAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—"If you was to furnish 35 cents," whispered a jobless, moneyless and homeless companion as we ate our potatoes and headcheese at one of Toronto's municipal shelter houses, "we could get some rubbing alcohol. I've got some paregoric and with plenty of water almost a dozen of us could own the town—or think we did—before we passed out."

"Rub-a-dub" I found to be the chief solace of the near-down-and-outer of Toronto as well as of Montreal. All these blame its use upon the "too high—far and away too high" prices asked by the local liquor commissions for anything offering a decent "kick."

"Nothin' but class legislation, this control idea! How can we afford their prices?" so these unfortunates complained in both cities. For Toronto's group it has to be said that they appeared vastly better shaved, better dressed and more self-respecting than their colleagues in Montreal. For all of them, as also for their confreres here at home, it looks as though little could be done. For almost no conceivable plan of restriction would lessen their hour-long discussions of the relative merits of "jake-leg" (Jamaica ginger), "Tiger Sweat," "Jungle Juice" and what-have-you, all more or less based on denatured alcohol.

The strange thing is that the control plan of Toronto, vastly better though it is than Montreal's, regularly passes out across its counters so good a substitute as Catawba wine for these deadly concoctions that it makes Montreal's near-bums green with envy.

The Ontario commission is doubtless right in believing that "rub-a-dub" and its confreres furnish a large part of the local arrests. Rightly enough they have been trying to lessen its alleged smuggling from the States and to control the distribution of it and of paregoric by the licensed druggists. But I find it hard to understand why such efforts appear to overlook so satisfactory a substitute as Catawba—unless the reason be that the board's wish to help home industry permits

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

German Decrees Restrict Students Of 'Alien' Origin

Another Move Made to Carry Out Purposes of the 'Revolution'

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 20—Another step to bring the German social order under the influence of the national revolution was taken with the publication yesterday of a decree limiting the admission of non-Aryans to universities, colleges and higher and middle schools. This will have the effect of limiting Jewish students almost to their percentage of the population.

The preamble of the decree declares such action is due to the overcrowding of the higher institutions of learning and of intellectual fields, but simultaneously, however, it emphasizes the particular application of these regulations to non-Aryans. Even should such "alien" students reach universities they would be deprived of all student privileges by a decree regarding the "student body association" which is awaiting Cabinet sanction.

The recent decree dismissing so many non-Aryan and "social democratically inclined" professors of high standing led to the voluntary resignation of Prof. James Franck, world-famous physicist, from Goettingen University. Professor Franck need not have resigned, though of Jewish origin, since his war service exempted him, but he did so as a protest.

In his letter to the Rector of Goettingen University Professor Franck states that he will continue researching within Germany and not go abroad so long as this is possible and financial circumstances permit. He won the Nobel prize for physics in 1925 and was one of eight Jews who have brought this honor to Germany.

Indefinite leaves, which are tantamount to dismissal, have also been imposed on a number of Jewish doctors and professors in major universities. They include Prof. Hans Telsen, Professor of Law at Cologne University, and one of the authors of the Constitution drafted for Austria after the World War; Dr. Emil Lederer of Berlin University, one of Germany's leading economists, and Prof. Maurice Bonn of Berlin Academy, an outstanding authority on economic and political liberalism.

Relief Activities From Voluntary Funds Criticized

Mrs. Belmont Declares the Policy Is 'Wasteful of Money and Energy'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—After three years experience as head of the women's division of the Emergency Unemployment Relief, Mrs. August Belmont expresses a belief that the policy of carrying on the work with voluntary contributions should be abandoned as "wasteful of money and energy."

In what she termed her "valedictory" address before the annual luncheon meeting of the women's division of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies yesterday, Mrs. Belmont outlined what she would do if she were named dictator of relief in New York. Her incumbency as head of the women's division will expire on May 1.

Emphasizing the need for a consolidated program of relief and declaring she would be "absolutely frank," Mrs. Belmont said she believed a drastic change in handling relief was necessary.

If she were "dictator," she said, she would begin by appointing a competent study committee with instructions to draft a definite, comprehensive welfare plan for the entire city.

"This committee should emulate the scientist by making a disinterested search for the right way to bring about the best results," she continued, "in other words get the facts of the situation as a whole and follow where they lead. Then I would appoint a committee of citizens of outstanding experience and ability with independent power to carry out that program.

"I do not believe it is a wise policy to carry on the work of serious emergency relief with voluntary contributions. The system is as wrong as that of voluntary enlistment in times of war. It simply means that you penalize the generous.

"The major portion of the relief program should be assigned to the city, state or federal Government—and the amount agreed upon by the study committee as necessary to carry out an adequate program should be obtained by special taxation. For works supported by private funds, I believe that no one should be allowed to solicit money from the public without a license, first to show that the work was necessary to the general good and, second, that it was in the hands of competent people who would insure its being economically and well done."

Shift in Power Of Bargaining To U. S. Found

Rôles of Roosevelt and MacDonald Reversed by Action on Gold

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—The world task confronting President Roosevelt and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald when they shake hands in the White House tomorrow evening has been made at once easier and harder by America's departure from gold.

The situation abounds in contradictions. If the rapid reshuffling of documents and briefs in Mr. MacDonald's suite in the Berengaria or M. Edouard Herriot's rooms in the Ile de France, is at all like the readjustment of arguments going on in White House and Department of State here, then the commotion on the Atlantic must be considerable.

The experts here, preparing for the week-end's concentration of talks, point out that the United States is doing just what Great Britain did more than a year and a half ago, and has been glad of ever since. Imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery, but that the British Treasury feels particularly elated at the day's news is not manifest in the cables.

Two or three fundamental facts seem established:

1. The American bargaining position is now greatly strengthened in the talks which will begin soon. No longer is the United States a suppliant, asking or attempting to purchase British return to a stabilized currency. The United States has instead become overnight Great Britain's most powerful competitor in the export market—a competitor with a huge surplus of goods. Furthermore the dollar has ceased to be a fixed target for foreign marksmanship. It has become the most uncertain of all the elements in the financial quotations.

2. Facing an incipient trade war between England and America, President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald have obviously a task calling for statecraft of the highest order.

Diplomatically speaking, it appears that the rôles of President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald have been reversed. Until 24 hours ago, the British Prime Minister had an invaluable concession in hand. That was the possibility of stabilizing the pound sterling. Today it is to Great Britain's advantage even more than to the United States to see the dollar stabilized.

In a sense Washington observers believe that a common ground has been produced between the two statesmen. It is now a joint desire of both of them to expedite currency stabilization. But the United States, having just joined the happy majority of non-gold countries, has all the trump cards. Soon, if the dollar's disparity abroad continues to disappear as it is doing at the moment of writing, American exports will start pouring into foreign markets.

Sales Tax Is Urged By Governor Ely In Special Message

Gov. Joseph B. Ely sent a special message to the Legislature this afternoon proposing several means by which the State could raise the $30,000,000 required to balance its budget. At least $10,000,000 he proposed to obtain from a general sales tax on commodities.

From tax titles, the chief executive would raise at least $8,000,000 with an additional $1,000,000 to come from beer revenues. A change in income tax exemption would bring in $2,000,000 and a tax on intangibles another $9,000,000.

The Governor also proposed turning $8,000,000 from the highway fund into the general tax fund.

Mr. Ely today signed the bill calling for a state convention of 45 delegates to act on repeal of prohibition. The special election would be held on Thursday, June 13, he said.

Aircraft Transports Men to Radium Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—All available aircraft in this part of the Dominion is in operation transporting prospectors and mining parties to the Great Bear Lake radium fields in the Northwest Territories many hundreds of miles beyond the railway, in preparation for the year's work. Fifteen laden airplanes equipped for landing on the ice and snow have left Edmonton in the past three days and this extraordinary activity is necessary to transport all miners and mining supplies into the mineral field before the spring break-up.

During the winter months the airplanes are equipped with skiis to alight on the ice of Great Bear Lake and from now until the middle of June when the ice leaves the smaller bays allowing the planes equipped with pontoons to alight on the open water, the air traffic is suspended. It is expected that 1500 men will be working the rich radium and silver veins before the season is very far advanced.

Roosevelt Trade Conferences Welcomed by Latin America

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—That the Latin-American republics will assume an important part in the economic discussions soon to take place in Washington is assured. Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico have signified their intentions of sending delegates to the conference called by President Roosevelt.

When formal invitations were issued a short time ago the general belief was that only the great powers and the four nations mentioned had been invited. Such, however, was not the case. Similar invitations were to go forth to the smaller countries. Today it is understood that they will participate at the discussions through their diplomatic representatives here.

What does this conference imply for the two Americas? Two objectives, are:

Reëntry of northern goods into southern markets, from which they have been dwindling. And, in return, markets for southern goods in the North and abroad.

But there is something more: if during the coming discussions no plan is evolved for the restoration of commercial relations among all nations of the world, then perhaps the United States may be turned back to solely American resources, and may strenuously seek to weld the countries of the Western Hemisphere, Canada included, into one great trade unit.

The situation is momentous. Rarely have the Latin-American peoples found the United States in a mood to build up trade through tariff reductions. And this is exactly what the Washington Administration contemplates doing, if the motives of President Roosevelt and the declarations of the Democratic Party's platform are correctly interpreted. Latin-Americans for the first time in history turn expectantly to the northern republic for broader markets absorbing their raw materials.

What discussion, therefore, will this conference entail?

Briefly:

1. Removal of tariff barriers by lowering tariffs, abolishing restrictions, etc.

2. Improvement of world prices as a consequence of freer trade, and by restriction of overproduction through quotas, etc.

3. The stabilization of currencies.

4. The issue of Latin-American debts.

Presumably the first three issues will be treated across the conference table. The fourth, however, will permit only quasi-official handling, since private American investors and not the United States Government will be involved in any suggestion relating to the payment of what now appears to be largely uncollectible loans.

As has been frequently pointed out in these Latin-American articles, the nations to the south export raw materials for consumption in the north, and in return buy manufactured goods which are required for agriculture and mining. With the exception of Argentina, which trades largely with Great Britain, the southern countries depend upon the United States as a market for raw materials and a source where finished products may be purchased.

Because of this necessary and natural interconnection, new tariff re-

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'Buttonhole Mikes' Come to New York; Discover Static Menace in Stiff Shirts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—The first "buttonhole microphones" have made their appearance in New York City fastened firmly to the public speakers, women as well as men, who have made their appearance on the platform of the American Woman's Association for the past two months.

A good many advances in natural science seem to be accompanied by slight inconveniences for somebody and in this case it has been mainly for the man with a stiff shirt. Evening clothes may look well to the audience but when the remarks of a speaker were punctuated by loud crackling noises something like a popping over first-line trenches in a second-class war the authorities of the club regretfully notified future speakers that soft shirts must be worn.

There is another trifling disadvantage which speakers have discovered to their sorrow. Let someone whisper a sally in his next-door neighbor's ear about the length of the speech, or the stage manner, or the accent of another speaker on the program and the last row in the audience is apt to chuckle, so audible is every sound from the platform.

Speakers who like to get up and tramp about also find the microphones somewhat inhibiting, at least not the microphones but the long cords which lead from the tiny disks to the big amplifying machine. In fact, each speaker is cautioned to remain comfortably in his or her big armchair and just forget the microphone, in which case the cords will trail inconspicuously down the back of the chairs and across the floor to the amplifying machine.

In any event the authorities at the association, being more concerned with the audience hearing than the speaker having his thinking freed to worry about his speech, are enthusiastic about the experiment. A tall microphone upon which the speaker advances as though he were stalking a deer may be all right for single speakers, they aver, but where you have a panel of speakers and want them to chat among themselves while the audience listens in like a whole bevy of eavesdroppers the "buttonhole microphone" is just the thing.

Sydney Bank Deposits Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A remarkable and sudden increase in savings banks deposits in New South Wales is shown by official statistics just released. In January New South Wales deposits increased by £977,000 reducing a loss of deposits for the 12 months ended Jan. 31 to £806,000. On Jan. 31 the aggregate savings banks deposits in Australia were £198,067,000, an increase of £3,533,000, or 1.82 per cent on the figures a year earlier.

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Things Present

The student of finance should find time to ponder "The Future of the Dollar" on the Editorial page.

An interesting series makes its début on the Young Folks' page, "Things to Make From Many Lands." Today's subject is a "tükrös" from Hungary.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow's article in the "Canada's Liquor Control" series will summarize the lessons the United States may learn from Canada's experience. The article in the "All Aboard, America," series will give us a peek into the financial structure of transportation.

Friday brings another Women's Activities—Foods—Fashions page. Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, another Geographical Cross-Word puzzle, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Tellez Gets Post at Rome

MEXICO CITY, April 20 (By U. P.)—The appointment of Señor Manuel Tellez as Mexican minister to Italy was approved April 18 by the Italian Government. Señor Tellez has served in recent years as ambassador to the United States and foreign minister here. He will replace Manuel de Negri, who is to be transferred to Denmark.

Roosevelt Drafts Next Step in Plan To Restore Prices

New Step Off Gold Makes Dollar Grin

THE latest step by the United States divorcing itself further from the gold standard need not necessarily cause anxiety as to the safety of bank deposits, property, or investments, many financial experts agree.

Going off the gold standard in the United States or any other country means nothing to the average citizen except that prices will go up.

This is because the value of the dollar goes down, but it does not affect currency. A man with $100 still has $100.

The difference is, it will buy less than it did because the value of gold will level itself to the price of currency in other countries not on the gold standard.

When the man finds prices going up he will buy. This will make better business and economic recovery, and that is President Roosevelt's object.

Surge in Market Adds Billions To Prices of Stocks

Violent Buying of Both Stocks and Commodities Soars Prices

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Deluged with buying orders, commodity and stock markets swooped upward with sensational activity today as the nation sought to adjust itself to the prospect of "controlled inflation" after more than three punishing years of decline.

Billions were added to the quoted values of stocks and staples.

Cotton at New York soared $2.50 a bale, silver futures 2 to 3 cents an ounce. Rubber, coffee, sugar, copper, lead, hides and the other basic raw materials of trade and commerce joined the procession.

The rush to buy at opening time was so great that orders were lumped into huge blocks, several of which amounted to 10,000 shares. There was one 40,000-share transaction in International Nickel; another of 35,000 shares in International Telephone.

Transactions to noon totaled 3,870,000 shares against 2,020,000 on Wednesday. This was the heaviest volume for a morning since Saturday, May 3, 1930, when 4,867,500 shares were traded. The last price on that day was recorded by the tape at 1:56 p. m.

Activity slackened sharply early in the afternoon, and at 1:23 p. m. it was announced that the ticker was running even with actual transactions on the floor. Prices then were holding moderately under their morning highs, U. S. Steel being quoted at $43, or $1.50 below the top. Sales to 1:30 o'clock totaled 5,400,000 shares. At that time yesterday volume amounted to 3,530,000 shares.

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—Enormous sales of wheat by those with profits to collect caused prices to react somewhat today after violent upturns at the start. Initial gains, which reached a maximum of 5¾ cents a bushel, were about halved by the profit taking sales and the market generally coasted along about 2 cents a bushel above yesterday's finish.

Flood Waters Abate With Clear Weather

Indications that flood waters are receding along the Connecticut, Merrimac and other New England rivers were received today. The flood in the Merrimac reached its peak this morning at Lowell, according to the Associated Press, which is receiving similar reports of the recession of waters from all parts of New England.

The Pawtucket boulevard, one of the two main traffic arteries to the north, was closed over a distance of six miles from Lowell to Tyngsboro. Efforts to prevent the flood from breaking through a dike at Holyoke, protecting a large residential district, appeared to have been won by men and machines toiling through the night.

Section crews of the Boston & Maine Railroad successfully battled the flood north of Springfield where it threatened to undermine tracks.

Lindberghs in Capital On Air Line Journey

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, now on a transcontinental inspection flight, landed today on a rain-drenched field here after flying from Baltimore.

The Lindberghs took off from Logan Field in Baltimor. at 10:31 a. m., today, continuing their announced transcontinental flight. Colonel Lindbergh was at the controls. He had checked weather conditions as far as Harrisburg, Penna., officials at the Baltimore airport said. Mrs. Lindbergh sat behind her husband, well bundled against the weather.

Gold Ban Not Expected to Cause Inflation of Appreciable Extent

President Leads Way

Seeks Power to Fix Yellow Metal Content in Dollar and to Broaden Silver

President Roosevelt is drafting legislation for his next step in the so-called inflationary program.

He seeks broad grants of discretionary power over the currency, to fix the gold content of the dollar, and broaden the basis of silver.

Inflationists, doubting the inflationary value of the gold embargo, demand new means to devaluate the currency.

The approach of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and M. Edouard Herriot, monetary envoys from Great Britain and France, respectively, casts a new light on the conference. Mr. Roosevelt is now held to hold the whip-hand.

German bankers cannot understand why the United States should depart further from gold, having the metal to back its paper as it has.

France regards the Roosevelt ban a direct move to force Great Britain back on the gold standard.

London sees a great help to world trade by the Roosevelt ban on gold shipments.

Meanwhile both security and commodity markets continue their rise.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—Filled with confidence at the prospects now tangibly opening up after America's new step away from the gold standard, the Administration today pushed rapidly ahead with its domestic currency inflation program.

In a continuing White House conference, legislation is being drafted giving President Roosevelt sweeping authority over the currency, with power to print new money apparently based on a greatly broadened bimetallic standard. Indicating the breadth and the limits of the program, it was said authoritatively at the White House that the prospective issue of new money would not be a wildcat printing of greenbacks, but money backed by gold and silver in the Treasury.

But that the gold embargo actually means inflation, or that the legislation now being prepared ever will be utilized actually on a broad scale remain open questions. President Roosevelt is doing exactly what he did during the banking crisis. He is permitting Congress to draft sweeping legislation. But he refuses to accept direct sponsorship. And that it will result in a great expansion of the currency, through inflationary steps which to orthodox financiers seem risky, is quite another issue.

Sound Money Supported

Conservative financial thought, even in the Democratic Congress is by no means moribund, despite the jubilation of inflationists today. There is open and deep-seated opposition to wildcat expansion. Senator Carter Glass is prepared to lead the "sound money men" in a last gallant stand. And Senator Glass was President Roosevelt's first choice for Secretary of the Treasury.

The project for wider use of silver in a bimetallic banking for American currency is the most radical feature of the forthcoming legislation.

Normally, of course, there is a small silver backing to American money and the United States is said by theoreticians habitually to be on the "limping gold standard" but the forthcoming bill apparently opens the door far wider to bimetallism, in some safeguarded form. Exactly what lines the legislation will follow are still undetermined.

But already it is clear that the President will be endowed with authority:

1. To fix the gold content of the dollar.

2. To broaden the silver basis.

In addition, there is a strong move to give him authority to accept war debts payments up to $100,000,000 in silver. This project, the offspring of Senator Key Pittman (D.), Nev., has not yet received open Administration approval, and there is considerable doubt whether it will.

Drafted by Moley

The legislation is being drafted by President Roosevelt's closest adviser, Professor Raymond Moley. Assistant Secretary of State, and is today on the anvil in a White House conference led by President Roosevelt himself assisted by Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury; Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, Democratic senatorial leader, and Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget.

Bristling difficulties confront the conferees. While they are agreed on the principal objectives of currency inflation, their methods must be carefully chosen. The chief obstacle is the question of constitutionality. There is an open issue whether Congress can give the President authority to fix the gold content of the dollar.

The Constitution endows Congress itself with power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin. . . ." To transfer regulation "of the value thereof" to the President would seem to be a difficult constitutional task. Yet Con-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Italian Children Gain Appreciation Of Their Heritage

Two Boston Centers Promoting Realization of Their Background

Development of a wider appreciation of their native cultural heritage among Italian children and adults in East Boston, is a task undertaken in the Marginal Street and the Central Square centers under the direction of Miss Livia Tonon, originator of the program.

A large portion of East Boston's population is of Italian birth or parentage. In their endeavor to become real Americans, Miss Tonon said, many of the youngsters and adults have become rather ashamed of their background, because they believe it an evidence of backwardness.

Under Miss Tonon, an Italian Renaissance class is being conducted in which these residents, through participation in art and craft work, are learning their rich heritage in painting, architecture, sculpture, wood-carving and other arts.

They are taught to realize that their background is a possession worthy of pride. Parallel with this program, Americanization work is being carried on to develop them into useful citizens.

Through the development of the abilities of these persons provision is made for their entertainment and their economic welfare. East Boston, she said, has few recreational areas, thus the centers provide recreation through this art and craft program. This work in turn, she feels, will develop into a life vocation for many persons in whom real talent has been uncovered.

One of the outstanding groups in this Renaissance class, is the wood-carving group, which is constructing a beautiful set of Renaissance furniture for a room in the Marginal Street Center. When this room is completely furnished, it will be used for bi-weekly meetings on Italian literature and other constructive functions.

To the group belong five boys and one girl, from 15 to 18 years of age. Two of the boys, Albert Petito, 17, and Guivo Porrica, 16, are being trained as leaders, and, according to Miss Tonon, probably will follow wood carving as a career.

At first the work was done with a meager set of tools, but as they progressed a gift of 12 tools and then 20 was made to them.

Five other boys, 10 to 12 years of age, are being trained in wood carving at present and next year will enter the work. The set of furniture is to be a service gift to the Center. When it is completed, the group will continue on other carving and will induce other persons to enter the class.

Miss Tonon declared that other groups, such as those in clay-modeling, sculpture and painting, also are accomplishing a great deal and many persons with talent have been discovered. They will be trained specially to continue in this line.

To further expansion of the Renaissance group, a studio class is held each week in which young persons interested in all types of arts and crafts are instructed in leadership. In the future these youngsters will become voluntary leaders in various small groups and help to extend the benefits of the program.

Products of the Renaissance class, including a beautifully carved chair, are on exhibition this week with the work of other Greater Boston neighborhood houses at Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street. This exhibition is under the sponsorship of the Greater Boston Federation of Neighborhood Houses, and will be open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. through Saturday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Six Dartmouth Juniors Receive Fellowships

HANOVER, N. H., April 20 (AP) — Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, yesterday announced that six juniors had been selected to hold senior fellowships next year.

They were Donald G. Allen, Manchester, Mass.; Emerson Day, Bronxville, N. Y.; Robert H. Michelet, Washington, D. C.; Oscar M. Ruebhausen, Washington, Vt.; Daniel M. Schuyler, Chicago, and Stanley H. Silverman, New York.

1883 1933

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They are distinctive in make, stylish in the extreme and comfortable under all conditions.

Their loose, free-swinging smartness is retained under the most exacting demands of hard usage.

Our present showing displays an excellent collection of colors and patterns.

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Spring LINGERIE

PURE DYE SILK BANDEAU—PANTIE—SLIPS

Three undies in one—all you need under Summer frocks for day or evening! Tea rose or white, sizes 32-38. ALSO other slips—tailored, lacey, bias, straight, bandeau tops, V-necks, princesse! Sizes 34 to 44.

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FOURTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE

D. A. R. Congress Backs Education As Patriot Maker

Calls on Schools to Keep Civics and History in Curricula

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20 — In keeping with the keynote of Mrs. Russell William Magna's administration, that education is the surest safeguard of American institutions, the Forty-second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution today urged effective maintenance of the public schools and authorized a committee to study charges that history and government are being neglected in the curriculum.

"We call upon all the members of the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to reaffirm their faith in complete educational opportunities as the birthright of every American child and the only sound basis for popular Government; and in addition we urge upon the entire citizenry of the nation that continuance of public support which is essential to the effective maintenance of our public schools," declared a resolution unanimously adopted by the congress.

A fact-finding committee to investigate a charge that high schools and private preparatory schools are not adequately teaching either American history or government was authorized by another resolution which provided that necessary plans for improvement be suggested to the next annual congress and that they include some program for broadening the work of citizenship training developed in Florida by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen.

Mrs. Owen described to the congress the other night her citizenship contests in which winners are brought to Washington for a first hand view of the Government's activities. The resolution stated that at the "present juncture of the American Government and people the need for patriotic and intelligent citizenship is almost as great as during the lives of our Revolutionary ancestors."

Work the D. A. R. is doing to broaden and enrich their lives was testified to first hand yesterday afternoon by students from 13 mountain and city settlement schools sponsored by the national organization. Three boys from the Hillside School at Marlboro, Mass.—Bruce Williamson, John Bancroft and Weston Wood—told how each learns to do his share of the work at their school.

"We are taught home-making and that is the highest occupation a woman seeks for," declared Mary Chapman, one of three girls from Tennessee. John Chesluk told of working at manual labor 12 years before. At the age of 23 he had opportunity to enter the American International College at Springfield, Mass. A boy from Carr Creek community center in Kentucky told how the people there still play the dulcimer, sing ballads and still observe the ancient rite of footwashing. Mountaineer songs, recitations and instrumental music were woven in the program.

The D. A. R. approved schools represented included the American Indian Institute, Wichita, Kan.; American International College, Springfield. Mass.; Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Berry Schools, Mt. Berry, Ga.; Blueridge Industrial School, Virginia; Carr Creek Community Center, Carr Creek, Ky.; Crossnore School, Crossnore, N. C.; Hillside School, Marlboro, Mass.; Hindman Settlement School, Hindman, Ky.; Kate Duncan Smith School, Grant, Ala.; Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.; Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.; Montverde School, Montverde, Fla.; Northland College, Ashland, Wis.; Pine Mountain Settlement School, Pine Mountain, Ky.; Schauffler School, Cleveland, Ohio, and Tamassee D. A. R. School, Tamassee, S. C.

The congress also passed a resolution today commending the State Department "for the continuance of its prompt and timely action in bringing about through administrative action under existing law the emergency exclusion of immigrants whose entry might aggravate existing conditions in this country."

Amusements

BOSTON

RUSSIA
AS IT WAS—BY
BURTON HOLMES
AS IT IS—BY
JULIEN BRYAN
MOST AMAZING PICTURES EVER BROUGHT OUT OF SOVIET RUSSIA BY ANY AMERICAN.
SYMPHONY HALL
ONE NIGHT ONLY
TOMORROW EVE.
Best Seats: 50c, 75c, $1.00, Plus Tax

MAJESTIC EVES. at 8:30
Romberg's Fragrant Musical Romance
BLOSSOM TIME
Evs. 50c to $2 Plus Tax. Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.50
WED. MAT.—50c to $1

SHUBERT TONIGHT AT 8:15
OF THEE I SING
ORIGINAL CAST WITH WILLIAM GAXTON · LOIS MORAN · VICTOR MOORE
Evs. 50c to $3. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax

METROPOLITAN
TOMORROW
NOEL COWARD'S
CAVALCADE
PICTURE OF THE GENERATION
CLIVE BROOK
DIANA WYNYARD
ON THE STAGE! DOWN THRU THE AGES!

"Mussolini Speaks"
Columbia Road Show Picture
TREMONT Now—3d Big Week
LAST TIME FRIDAY 8:20 P. M.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LE GALLIENNE'S Production in
NAZIMOVA in
CHERRY ORCHARD
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY NIGHTS AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON as Alice
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Nights
HOL. MATS. Thurs. Fri. & Sat.
Prices 50c to $2 (plus tax). Evs. 8:30, Mats. 2:30.
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RADIO CITY
"NEW" ROXY
Doors open 10 A. M.
First time at popular prices
"CAVALCADE"
and a Spectacular Stage Show
Directed by Roxy
SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION

KATHARINE CORNELL
presents Sidney Howard's
ALIEN CORN
Belasco Theater

Students Inspect Facilities of Port

Facilities at the port of Boston were inspected today by a group of 33 students from Clark University, Worcester, in charge of Prof. Wallace W. Atwood Jr.

The tour started at Lewis Wharf, where the party boarded the tug Luna for a cruise about the inner harbor under the guidance of Capt. George P. Lord of the Boston Port Authority, who explained the facilities of the terminals visited.

The party was conducted over the Army Base pier. At the Fish Pier, the method of marketing and packing fish was explained by Mr. E. H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association. A thorough inspection of Commonwealth Pier was made. The trip was arranged by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

New Bedford Speeds Thebaud on Mission

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 20 (AP)—The schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, en route to Washington stopped at New Bedford today to add several skippers from this region to the delegation of fishing captains which will appeal to the President and Congress to aid the industry.

The captains who joined the Gloucester schooner here included John Mack of Newport, R. I., Harry Studley of Nantucket, Dan Mullins and John Murley of this city and Harry Brownell of the Narragansett (R. I.) Fishermen's Association.

Before the schooner departed, Mayor Charles S. Ashley, veteran chief executive of this old whaling port, visited the craft. A throng which crowded a city pier saw the Thebaud sail.

Committee Backs Bill For Boston's Expenses

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance today reported favorably a bill authorizing the city of Boston to expend $36,750,000 for municipal operating expenses for 1933. The bill contains a clause whereby Boston would be authorized to expend additional amounts for municipal purposes subject to the approval of a state board comprising the Attorney-General, State Treasurer, and the State Director of Municipal Accounts.

The amount reported in the bill exceeds that which the Boston Finance Commission and the Municipal Research Bureau thought necessary. It is less than what Mayor Curley held was essential to meet expenses for the year.

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TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

Drys of Illinois Urge Safeguards About Beer Sale

Assert Legislature Has Given Little Protection Against Liquor Traffic

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 20—With national prohibition hanging in the balance and beer already here, dry workers in Illinois and elsewhere should get busier about providing more safeguards to surround the sale of beer and whatever else may come. This is the appeal made by Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Chicago lawyer and legal adviser of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in a memorandum on the status of prohibition safeguards prepared for Illinois dry workers, based on a recent radio talk.

"If prohibition is repealed," Mrs. McCulloch warns, "and in any state there are no safeguards or restrictions to help take its place, legislation would have retrograded to the Dark Ages." In a good position to review the legal aspects of the situation because of her wide legal experience, Mrs. McCulloch represents many dry organizations, including the National Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League, of which she is a vice-president; the Illinois Women's Democratic Prohibition Enforcement League, of which she is president; the Chicago Church Federation, of which she is a vice-president, and the Illinois Conference of Associations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, to which she is a delegate.

Mrs. McCulloch pointed out that in Illinois, due to the recent repeal of the Illinois Prohibition Act and search and seizure law, and the failure of the state Legislature to date to enact any new safeguards, there is little legal restriction on the sale of beer locally; as yet, although several bills, the most conspicuous of which is Senate Bill No. 277, promise some action soon.

Although drys may not be thoroughly satisfied with these proposals, she urges, this is no time to hesitate about giving their full support to any safeguards which might be obtained from the present wet Legislature. A dry can consistently urge every desirable safeguard which might "protect the youth and those feeble in body or mind," she says. "A dry should not sulk in his tent because the drys have not enough votes in the 1933 session for drastic restrictions."

The bill referred to, No. 277, is designed to put the sale of beer under state control and give the State the power to license its sale, and is supported by Gov. Henry Horner, who pledged himself in his inaugural address to place around the sale of liquor "every safeguard which existed in this State prior to the adoption of national prohibition," though supporting repeal of the former state prohibition law.

"This bill has had a tempestuous career in the Legislature," Mrs. McCulloch said. "Latest word was that although it had finally passed the House April 19, when sent back to the Senate for concurrence, certain amendments met further opposition, which delayed its final passage."

Forestry Camp Makes And Greets History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 20—Powell's Fort, in the Massanutten Mountains, where President Roosevelt's first reforestation camp was occupied, abounds in history, legend and tradition. Located between the Massanutten and Little North mountains, in the George Washington National Forest, it is a natural fort, and legend says that Washington himself said of it: "If I can not whip the British on the lowlands, I will retire to the mountains, and then I can fight till doomsday."

Passage Creek, on which the camp is to be located, runs the entire length of the fort, which is described by a native as 23 miles long from the southern end to Waterick, outside its northern end, with an average width of "the fort" of six miles. The creek empties into the north fork of the Shenandoah River, where there is just room for the road and creek.

The mountains abound in minerals, iron ore, silver and manganese. Two furnaces were in operation before the War Between the States—Caroline, at the southern end near the camp sites, and Isabella, near the northern end. Both were destroyed by Federal troops. Kennedy's Peak, which overshadows the camp, which opened this week, is the highest point in the Massanutten Mountains.

Banking Authority For Harvard Staff

Mr. John Henry Williams, regarded as a foremost authority on banking and currency, is one of seven appointments to the Harvard faculty announced today.

Mr. Williams was elected Nathaniel Ropes Professor of Political Economy to succeed Prof. William Z. Ripley, who became Professor Emeritus on March 1, 1933. Mr. Williams recently returned from Europe where he served as one of the two United States representatives on the preparatory commission of experts for the World Economic Conference to be held in London in June.

Also announced were the elections of Mr. Julius S. Bixler, as Bussey Professor of Theology from Sept. 1, 1933; Associate Prof. William C. Graustein as Professor of Mathematics; Associate Prof. Marshall H. Stone of Yale University, to Associate Professor of Mathematics and Tutor in the Division of Mathematics; Dr. George Kistiakowsky, to Associate Professor of Chemistry; Mr. Henry B. Cabot to Assistant Professor in the Institute of Criminal Law, and Dr. Bartholomeus Jan Bok to Assistant Professor of Astronomy and Tutor in the Division of Physical Sciences. Dr. Bok obtained his doctor's degree in 1929 at the University of Groningen, Holland, and since 1930 has been a Willson Teaching Fellow at Harvard. A few months ago he was awarded the Roberts Prize of the Astronomical Society.

R.F.C. Aids Portland To Restore Banking

PORTLAND, Maine, April 20 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to lend between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 on the assets of the now closed Fidelity and Casco Mercantile Trust Companies, if and when $500,000 is subscribed for capital stock of a proposed new national bank, the executive committees representing depositors of the two institutions were informed today.

The two state institutions, both of which failed to open after the bank holiday, had combined deposits of approximately $42,000,000.

The money derived from the loan would be distributed proportionately among depositors in the form of credits in the new national bank and would carry no restrictions as to withdrawals, it was said. The new bank would be named the National Bank of Commerce.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

All New England States: Generally fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast or east winds over north portion and fresh to strong northeast or east over south portion and generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	46	Montreal	42	58
Bismarck	34	72	Nantucket	42	42
Boston	43	45	New Orleans	68	76
Buffalo	48	58	New York	42	50
Calgary	16	38	Norfolk, Va.	52	70
Charleston	64	80	North Platte	52	72
Chicago	46	50	Philadelphia	46	50
Cincinnati	48	56	Phoenix, Ariz.	40	46
Denver	30	60	Pittsburgh	42	52
Eastport, Me.	34	42	Portland, Me.	40	44
Hatteras	64	72	Raleigh	46	76
Honolulu, T. H.		76	St. Louis	52	66
7p.m., Apr. 19	72		St. Paul	52	64
Helena, Mont.	30	34	Salt Lake City	40	40
Huron, S. D.	52	74	San Francisco	50	58
Jacksonville	64	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	40
Kansas City	56	72	Seattle	46	62
Key West	78	84	Tampa	68	84
Los Angeles	52	60	Washington	42	54
Memphis	64	80	Wichita, Kan.	58	76
Miami, Fla.	78	80	Williston, N.D.	32	40

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 20.
B—Maximum April 19.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:21 p. m., Friday, 8:43 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7 p. m.

Events Tonight

American Society of Refrigerating Engineers: Meeting, speaking program, Walker Memorial, M. I. T., 6:30.

Radcliffe College: Presentation of "Ariadne," by Idler Club, benefit Emergency Scholarship Fund, Agassiz Theater, 8:30.

Boston branch, League for Labor in Palestine: Meeting, Prof. Hayim Feinman, speaker, Hotel Bradford, 8:15.

Jewish Women's College Club: Meeting, Miss Ann Wolfson Rubin, speaker on "Madchen in Uniform," home of Dr. Bessie Sharenson, 516 Harvard Street, Brookline, 8.

Junior League: Dramatic recital, aspices Chamberlayne School, benefit Emergency Relief Fund, Zero Marlborough Street, 8:30.

Kappa Sigma: Dinner, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Naval Academy Graduates' Association: Annual dinner, Count Felix von Luckner, speaker, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Boston Wellesley College Club: Supper meeting, clubhouse, 131 Commonwealth Avenue, 7:30.

Texas Club of Boston: Annual dinner and dance, Hotel Brunswick, 7:30.

Tufts College: Performance of "Love Among the Spooks," by Pen, Paint and Pretzels, Jackson Gymnasium, 8:14.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Girl Reserve Advisers Club meeting, 7:30.

Quota Club: Dinner meeting, Miss Ella Munsterberg, speaker, 264 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Harvard University: Reception to second Harvard Archæological Expedition to Ireland, Geographical Institute, Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, 8.

Boston Salon of Allied Arts: Meeting, discussion of "Poetry," 389 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

Traffic Club of New England: Dinner meeting, Mr. George H. Moses, former senator from New Hampshire, speaker, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Come With Us to France," by Mr. Ernest Dudley Chase, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Institute of Character Developing Forces in New England: Closing assembly, summary of reports, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:30.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Metropolitan — "A Bedtime Story," 11:00, a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30 p. m.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"Spreading the News," "The Whiteheaded Boy," 8:30.

Music

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—Chardon String Quartet, 8:15.

Evens Tomorrow

Greater Boston Federation of Neighborhood Houses: Art and handcraft exhibition, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 10 to 6, through April 22.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Exhibition and sale of doll houses, benefit unemployed draftsmen, 280 Dartmouth Street, through April 24.

Boston City Federation: Annual meeting, reports and elections, 10:30; followed by luncheon and entertainment program, 1; Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street.

New England Gas Association: Luncheon meeting, University Club, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Exhibition of New England arts and crafts, through May 15. Vacation nature films program, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Metropolitan — "A Bedtime Story," 11:00, a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall — Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; modern illustrated books. Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 3:45; Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2; closed on national holidays.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), April 17-24. Be Kind to Animals Week exhibit (Exhibition Room), April 17-30.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street—Arts and handicraft exhibition. April 17-22 (10 a. m. to 6 p. m.).

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge — Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Rembrandt etchings; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection, and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special exhibition of water colors by modern American artists. All exhibitions continue throughout April.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street — Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.)

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place —Colored facsimiles of fifteenth to seventeenth century master's drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna. Through month of April.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings in oil by Aldro T. Hibbard. Through April 22.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings in black and white and in color, by William Meyerowitz. Through April 24.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Group exhibit by Sharman, Pepper, Burn, Perkins, Guthrie, Margaret, Sargent and Thurn. Through May 3.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Pastels by Aline Kilham. April 18-May 2. Paintings of flowers by 20 artists. No closing date assigned.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Portraits by Giulio de Blaas.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Water colors by C. Crosby Allen; exhibition of paintings by Luigi Lucioni. April 17-29.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Recent sculpture by Anna Coleman Ladd; pastels by Pamelia S. Adams. April 17-29.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

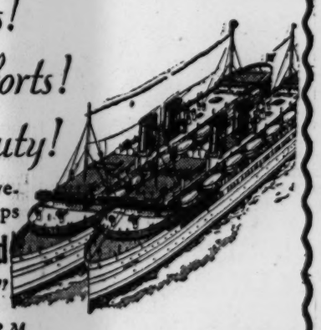
School on Wheels Gives Pupils 11,000-Mile Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Oglethorpe University here is sponsoring a "university on wheels" for the coming summer, at which extension college courses will be given to students of the traveling university.

The itinerary will comprise a total mileage of around 10,000 miles. Motorcoaches will be engaged for the tour. College credit will be given to students who pass the tests. Dr. Wallace M. Cunningham, dean of the Oglethorpe Lowry School of Banking and Commerce, will direct the academic work on the trip.

NEW features!
NEWER comforts!
NEWEST beauty!



EVERY Modern Improvement . . . Big White Ships
"BOSTON" and "NEW YORK"
Sailing EVERY DAY at 5 P. M.
(On and after Sunday, April 30th sailings will be at 3 P. M. Daylight Saving Time)
The Direct All-Water Route between
NEW YORK and BOSTON
$5.00 ONE WAY
Round Trip (good for 30 days) $8.50. Week-End Excursion: $7.50. Leave Saturday; back Monday or Tuesday morning.
Beautifully redecorated. Airy, comfortable staterooms, *all* with hot and cold running water, as low as $1. De luxe and special rooms. Delicious plate dinners from $1. Breakfasts as low as 35¢.
VIA CAPE COD CANAL. All-the-way-by-water.
Sailings from Pier 19, North River (foot of Warren St.), New York and from India Wharf, Boston
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
For tickets and reservations apply 1 E. 44th St., near 5th Ave., Tel. MUrray Hill 2-4673; Pier 19, North River (foot of Warren St.), Tel. COrtlandt 7-9500; New York; or 443 Boylston St., Tel. Kenmore 0228; 50 Franklin St., Tel. Liberty 5586; India Wharf, Tel. Hancock 1700; Boston.

NEXT WASHDAY
OH, BETTY, YOU WERE RIGHT! RINSO GETS CLOTHES 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER—WITHOUT A BIT OF HARD WORK
ASK HER IF SHE AND JIM WANT TO GO WITH US TONIGHT

This way makes clothes last twice as long!

BE MODERN—throw away your washboard! Why scrub when Rinso *soaks* clothes 4 or 5 shades whiter? Safely, of course. The home-making experts of 316 leading newspapers recommend Rinso. Clothes washed this "scrubless" way last 2 or 3 times longer!

Rinso's a grand soap for washing machines, too. The makers of 40 famous washers say, "Rinso for safety—for whiter washes—for brighter colors!"

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps—*in both hard and soft water.* Rich, lasting suds—safe for the finest cottons and linens. Wonderful also for dishes and all cleaning—*so easy on the hands.* Get the BIG package.

Rinso

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROS. CO.

The biggest-selling package soap in America

April Shower
OF INTEREST DIVIDENDS

More than $289,000.00 of interest dividends have been added to the savings of our depositors for the quarter ending March 31.

*This is our return for the confidence which our 64,000 depositors have in us.

Interest *from* Day *of* Deposit
at Albany's 9 to 3 o'clock Bank
The NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
Southwest corner of State and Pearl Streets
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Coördinating of Transport Marks the Modern Tendency For Combination of Service

All Aboard, America—*Sixteenth of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With his automobile stored securely up ahead, ready for use again on the open road tomorrow, and the musical clickety-click of steel wheel against rail joint lulling him to sleep, as mile after mile of darkened countryside rolls swiftly by, a contented traveler considers at first hand the possibilities of that often overworked word "coöperation."

He is but one of thousands of tourists who have found it desirable and possible to combine the pleasures and advantages of the highway with the comforts and conveniences of the railroad. He proceeds by motor during the day, having arranged a schedule whereby he is overtaken in the evening by a train equipped to carry not only himself and his family, but his automobile as well—speeding toward their destination while they sleep.

He has discovered, in a limited field, how public demand is bringing about a quickening trend toward a unified national transport system.

Others are finding possible an efficiently coördinated use of railroad and airplane. Boarding a train at New York in the evening, for example, one may step off at Columbus, Ohio,—or rather, Port Columbus—the next morning, and walk a few yards under a canopy into a waiting airplane, to be whisked off to St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Memphis, Dallas, Denver, Chicago—or where will you?

These are special, and not yet extensively developed, services, however. Less in the nature of a novelty or experiment and more widely applicable is the "tying in" of bus with rail travel and the coöperation of land and water travel agencies for mutual economy and efficiency and more convenient service.

Such agencies as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the National Transportation Committee, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and semi-official and public organizations of all types have offered innumerable proposals for coördination.

President Roosevelt's reported plan for federal action in this direction, involving probably a separate transport division in the Government, and including eventually not only railroads but all forms of transit "for hire," has lively import for the traveler or prospective traveler as well as for the freight shipper and the railroad worker or security holder.

Attention has been directed mainly thus far toward consolidation of the railroads, but this is largely because it is generally felt to be necessary before any wider program of coördination can be carried out. With wasteful competition eliminated, resulting in a saving to the operators without curtailment of essential service or serious readjustment of employment, the foundation will be laid, transportation experts declare, for extension of the general coördination plan to other mediums.

An Alluring Picture

But what will the ultimate realization of a truly and completely coordinated commercial transport system mean? Contemplation of this question conjures up a Utopian picture—too nearly Utopian perhaps—in which everyone is able to travel wherever and whenever he pleases at a minimum cost and maximum speed, and with maximum comfort and convenience, and in which the operator or operators profit adequatley, equally and fairly.

Or it may be a tone picture—one in which the voices, now heard pleading for public favor in a strident discord, are blended in a harmonious chorus. Each has a part in the piece, now carrying the melody, now assisting in a closely harmonized chord, now furnishing a resonant background.

Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, discussing the relations of the train, plane, bus, and boat, declares that "a complete transportation system calls for the use of all these facilities." And he adds, "the public should be allowed to utilize the form of transportation it wants—railroad, highway, waterway, and airway—in the field in which each can best and most economically perform."

Two keys to the problem may be found in his words. First, he makes clear, the future of transportation depends not so much upon legislation, artificial stimulation, or desires and actions originating within the transport agencies themselves, as upon the desires of the traveling public. Next, he holds, the necessary coördination will be found through a natural seeking out, by each medium, of the field in which it can most effectively operate. Universal regulation, it is assumed, will influence the determination of these fields.

Need a Little Directing

The whims and fancies of Mr. Traveling Public are of primary importance, but it is recognized that those whims and fancies will follow a logical and reasonable course if given just a little needed directing.

Roughly, most transportation men agree, the assignments, in regard to passenger traffic, may be made as follows: the railroad as the backbone of the system, for ordinary long-distance travel; the bus to "feed" the railroad, serve local stops along the main line, serve more distant regions where traffic is not heavy enough to warrant operation of expensive trains, and serve the terminal areas; the airplane where speed is the first consideration, and for tying in with the railroad to make convenient connections; and the boat for slow traffic bent principally on pleasure.

Dissenters from this classification would allow buses in the transcontinental field because of the lower cost, and it is questionable if through bus service ever will be entirely eliminated, but railroad men contend that with proper regulation and assessment of right-of-way costs, buses could not compete profitably in this long-distance service.

Some railroads early chose to "make friends" with the new neighbor, air transport, rather than to oppose further development in this field as a competitive hazard. Thus arose a partially forced program of coöperation. First the railroads, by agreements with air line operators, made as convenient connections as possible, to retain part of the traffic being diverted to the air. Next they obtained financial interests in or established their own air lines.

Can Change at Will

The Pennsylvania, for example, has a large interest in one of the transcontinental air lines, and regularly established interlocking schedules are available. Tickets for any point along the route may be purchased at either railroad or air line offices, good for part of the distance by train and part by air, in whatever combination the traveler's requirements for speed and economy dictate.

Although the railroads did not overcome their shyness toward the bus as quickly as they did with the airplane, there now is a widely established and growing association between the two, with the railroads as the nucleus of the system and the bus as a complementary and auxiliary unit. The railroad flirtation was encouraged perhaps by necessity but the friendship seems destined to be a firm one.

This affiliation assumes several forms, as follows:

1. Direct operation of bus lines as part of regular train service.
2. Contract arrangements with independent bus lines.
3. Stock interest in bus lines.
4. Organization of bus lines as subsidiary units.

More than 80 railroads thus have accepted the bus challenge, among them the Boston & Maine; New York, New Haven & Hartford; Missouri Pacific; Chicago & North Western; Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania; St. Louis Southwestern; Burlington, and Union Pacific.

The Burlington reports "very substantial savings," and declares that "the people also seem to be satisfied." They note that this bus service is of a local nature, average distances being from 100 to 150 miles for the buses.

Better by Coördinating

The Baltimore & Ohio says that "a more frequent and better coördinated transportation service has been possible through the coördination of the train and bus service."

Through coöperation of the Interstate Transit Lines, the "Northwestern" and the Union Pacific, buses have been substituted for unprofitable trains, eliminating some branch services altogether.

The "Northwestern," for example, illustrates in one of its timetables this available coördination with the notation, "A resident of Rockford, Illinois, wishes to go to Omaha. He leaves Rockford via motorcoach at 9:45 a. m., arrives at Dixon at 11:54 a. m., then leaves Dixon on the Columbine at 12:54 for Omaha."

Even the bus lines are becoming aware of the relationship between transportation mediums, the Greyhound Lines having joined the Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., plane lines, in offering a coordinated service, the buses being used as "feeders" for the air line.

Railroads are likewise on intimate terms with boat lines, the New Haven, for instance, even having indirect control of the New England Steamship Company which operates boats from southern New England ports to New York. Schedules of independently owned and operated train and boat lines are made to coordinate, each being interested in arranging arrivals and departures to take immediate advantage of changes from the other medium.

The Dollar Steamship Lines has arranged and advertises a "round-America tour," going from New York to California via the Panama Canal and returning by train, one ticket covering both trips.

The railroad's most important rival for the favor of the American traveler is, of course, the private automobile. The special automobile baggage service mentioned at the opening of this article is the most direct appeal made in an attempt to meet this form of competition. The Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific, both of which have tried this plan, report considerable success. The Santa Fe says it expects another year will find the service built up to even more profitable proportions.

Interesting spectacles are provided in the development of vehicles which epitomize this coördination trend—buses, which by a quick change of wheels, or a shifting of simple gears jump from a short run into the countryside via the highway, onto railroad tracks for a fast run into the city.

One type, a bus such as is seen on any city street, is equipped with pneumatic-tired, flanged wheels, allowing it to travel comfortably and safely along the rails of any railroad. By changing wheels it is ready to proceed down a country road into territory requiring scheduled service but not warranting the operation of a railroad.

Another type is a regular pneumatic-tired bus, equipped with four sets of small flanged wheels, which, when lowered in front and back of each of the larger wheels provide the necessary grip for rail travel. Traction is still supplied by the large rubber-tired wheels, and the weight of the vehicle is supported by these, the flanged wheels merely keeping the bus on the rails and steering it around curves. In case of a blowout the flanged wheels support the vehicle.

In an electrical age it would seem inconsistent if this obedient servant were not called upon to aid in the solution of the transportation problem. Although through interurban lines have been supplanted in most regions by the bus, electrical energy has been taken over as a motive force to an important extent by the steam railroads. It is not necessarily better than steam, rail experts point out, but suits certain conditions better. In thickly populated areas where more traffic is available it increases capacity and thus reduces operating costs. In mountainous districts where hydro-electric power is abundant it is found efficient, especially when the locomotives help generate some of their own power on the long down grades. In large terminals the freedom from smoke is an advantage, as is the fact that an electric locomotive can head in either direction with equal facility.

Electricity Expands

More than 5000 miles of track in the United States is now electrically operated. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific leads in this classification with nearly 900 miles, while the New Haven, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Illinois Terminal, Long Island, Lackawanna, Reading, Virginian, Norfolk & Western, Southern Pacific and Great Northern have from about 100 to more than 600 miles each of electrified trackage.

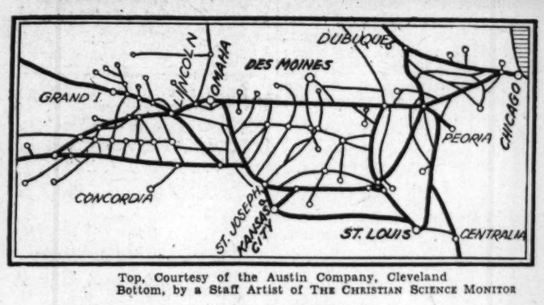
Jumping over to Europe—which trip probably may be made some day by a coördination of water and air transport—one finds some outstanding examples of this coöperative move. In Germany the state owns and controls rail, water, and commercial air lines. Likewise in England there is a large measure of coöperation between the various mediums, it being possible to travel extensively by a combination of rail and road on one ticket. In many cases the railway stations are also bus terminals.

This search for efficiency in transportation in England has extended even to linking rail service with horses and horse vehicles. Old Dobbin may lack the speed of his iron successor, but he still has a vital function in accomplishing a trip over the English countryside.

Since travel, even for those in moderate circumstances, no longer means confinement to the homeland, coördination must be viewed increasingly from an international standpoint. That progress to even this extent is being made was indicated in Paris in November, 1932, where a committee of experts met at the International Chamber of Commerce to prepare for a conference, to be held this year, at which coördination of all the transportation agencies will be considered.

From this conference Mr. Average American Traveler may expect to see developments which will add voice to the cry "All Aboard, America!"

The 'Railroad Deepo' Branches Out



Top, Courtesy of the Austin Company, Cleveland
Bottom, by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

TRANSPORT MERGES UNITS

Top—Coördination of Passenger Travel by Air, Rail, Highway and Water as Forecast in a Suggested Terminal Layout by the Austin Company, Airport Designers. Bottom—Section of Burlington Route in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. Heavy Lines Are Main Line and Lighter Lines Branch Lines. Indicates Field for Bus, Which Has Supplanted Expensive Train Operation on Many of These Short Lines of the Burlington, Running Off the Main Line Every 25 Miles or So.

Great Skyscraper Bridges In Many Colors Are Forecast

Engineer Says New Structures Will Excel Anything Yet Known in Size and Beauty

PITTSBURGH, Penna., April 20 (AP)—Skyscraper bridges of gleaming metal—single suspension spans a mile or more in length—were described yesterday by Dr. D. B. Steinman, New York consulting engineer, as a coming development of engineering science.

Speaking before the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, Dr. Steinman pictures the bridge of the future as excelling anything yet known in beauty and size.

"New principles in span building permit lengths 1000 feet or more over any existing single-span construction," he said.

"New metals are being tried. Aluminum will be more extensively employed in future bridge erection. Bridge paints of dull black, and cold, forbidding battleship gray will give way to colors—soft bluish greens to match the landscape, relieved by bright stainless steel.

"New lines will express the functions of stress-bearing parts. The old cross-bracing principles are being eliminated."

The largest single span in the world, the proposed $14,000,000 Liberty bridge across New York harbor, was described by Dr. Steinman as a fore-runner of the bridge of the future.

This span, he said, will be 4500 feet long, 1000 feet longer than the George Washington Bridge over the Hudson River and longer by 300 feet than the Golden Gate Bridge now under construction. It will be the highest in the world, 235 feet above the water.

The span will be of suspension type, supported by two cables 48 inches in diameter from towers 800 feet high. The stiffening truss, hitherto an indispensable element of suspension construction, has been eliminated in the proposed structure, he said.

Dr. Steinman said a bill now in Congress to permit construction of the Liberty bridge is assured of passage at this session and construction will be started immediately by a private corporation.

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London Sees Way Opened for World Trade to Resume

General Feeling Is That U. S. Dropping Gold Will Be a Help

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 20 — President Roosevelt's action in suspending United States gold exports, while welcomed in more advanced economic circles here, is regarded with a measure of apprehension among conservative bankers.

The step, however, clears the way for a restoration of commodity prices through expansionary action, a high financial authority told the Monitor. The move of the President is "wholly good," he said, as he had "broken the deadlock and rendered the beginning of a general trade revival possible."

This same authority also said that, just as heavy losses were suffered by holders of sterling when Britain went off the gold standard, in September, 1931, so the same thing must occur now to those similarly placed as regards the dollar. This last named aspect of the situation, and especially its immediately disturbing effect upon sterling exchange, is emphasized in London where, however, comments are guarded, the view taken being that the essential factors are not yet fully disclosed.

The view prevails generally, nevertheless, that Anglo-American cooperation, essential for world recovery, is definitely facilitated now that the dollar is in the same unpegged position as regards gold as is the case with sterling. It is thus considered, in British official circles, as especially fortunate that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Premier, and the British Treasury expert, Sir Frederick Leith Rose, will be in Washington this week, where they can discuss with Americans ways and means of working closer together.

Inflationary action in the United States has been expected here for some time. Mr. Robert H. Brand, director of the Lloyd Bank, writing this week, said a moderate reflation by the United States was the road toward a stable international monetary standard which was "the most essential step forward of all."

The Times, London, says today that both debtors and producers in the United States stand to gain by expansionary measures. Devaluation of the dollar, The Times adds, would "give bigger cover for an American note issue and, by facilitating the redistribution of gold, would broaden the apex of the inverted pyramid of credit that is payable in gold."

The Manchester Guardian says that if the United States' departure from the gold standard is permanent, it will make for a needed readjustment of the position between lenders and hirers of money in the States.

France Sees U. S. Action Aimed at Great Britain

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 20—Abandonment of the gold standard by the United States has distinctly disturbed French opinion. The press here today is practically unanimous in finding America's move an unfortunate prelude to the Washington conversations.

Although the opinion is generally expressed that the franc, now the only important coinage adhering to gold, will not be directly affected by the dollar's decline, an undercurrent of anxiety is plainly distinguishable that widespread instability of exchanges will eventually be felt here. At present, however, the press tends to consider the devalorization of the dollar simply as an endeavor to raise domestic prices on one hand, and on the other as a maneuver in America's struggle to force England to return to the gold standard.

New Zealand in Line

WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 20 (AP)—Mr. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister, announced today his Government would consider immediately steps to prohibit importation of Russian goods to New Zealand.

Polished Glass Output

PITTSBURGH, April 20 — Production of polished plate glass in March was 4,881,322 square feet, compared with 4,955,293 in February and 4,414,464 in March, 1932, says Plate Glass Manufacturers of America. Production for the first quarter was 16,024,878 square feet, compared with 12,714,185 in the last quarter of 1932, and 16,340,980 the first quarter of 1932.

Roosevelt Drafts New Step In Plans to Restore Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

gress itself is eager for the President to take over the authority, since the rapidly changing course of an inflationary program seems clearly to call for executive action.

Good Chance of Finding Hole

There is as yet no light on the method of circumventing the obstacle, but the goodly amount of astute circumventing which has taken place since March 4 in the emergency program, and is still going on, offers hope for this detail.

There are almost equally difficult points to solve in other phases of the prospective currency bill, and for this reason it is not expected to be ready for submission for another 24 hours. When the bill finally comes, it will not be under the guise of a White House measure and no message will accompany it, it was said at the White House today. Senator Robinson will act as sponsor.

Whether this hurried drive toward inflationary authority really connotes President Roosevelt's intention to set the printing presses going, even if he backs every note of his new currency with gold and silver, is seriously doubted. The present activity is his answer to the overwhelming demand for currency inflation from Congress. The President will satisfy Capitol Hill with an inflation bill, and he will put its provisions into effect when and if they are needed.

But he personally focuses his attention solely on the problem of raising prices, and if mere departure from the gold standard succeeds through its direct and indirect reactions in elevating prices sufficiently and permanently, he will be the first to refrain from frantic inflation.

What of Prices

Naturally the question of prices remains speculative: The initial effects of the gold embargo are striking, but something more permanent must be seen before conclusions will be drawn at the White House. Meanwhile, all the other expansive features of the administration program will be pushed right along.

President Roosevelt still sticks firmly to his slogan, "A Sound Currency," although today the emphasis would seem to be on his other adjective, "An Adequate Currency." He is thus momentarily carrying out the impetuous demand from Congress. However, just as during the banking holiday stories of forthcoming scrip came and went, to be succeeded by stories of clearing-house certificates, and then of a huge banknote issue, all of which finally came down to a very slight issue of new money, it may reasonably be anticipated that the printing presses will remain about as strictly in leash as now.

But President Roosevelt's speedy action, first in going off gold, and second in working on inflationary bills, has had a profoundly satisfactory effect on Congress. The incipient revolt has quieted down, and the Administration is once more fully in control of the situation.

Emerging from one of the conferences today, Mr. Woodin clarified his statements of yesterday affirming that the country is off the gold standard. His full view is that while the United States is off gold internationally, on the domestic side it is "on and off" gold. That is to say, the gold backing for all currency is securely in American vaults, but it is not permitted to flow out.

Next Step Is Awaited

Meanwhile Senatorial reaction to the President's gold embargo announcement was chiefly one of expectancy today, awaiting the next step in the program which is to be unfolded.

Active inflationists urged the immediate imposition of some additional legislation to affect the value of the dollar, while the more conservative group of eastern Senators and Representatives agreed with them up to the point that the gold embargo of itself probably will not bring inflation.

Attention was also directed to the hopeful signs on the domestic economic horizon which are assisting in the upswing of prices of farm and other commodities. Wheat has soared to a new high for the year, it is pointed out, the reason being largely the reports of a lean year, with a crop considerably below normal.

The report of operations in the steel industry is also highly hopeful. It has risen this week to 23 per cent of the national ingot capacity from about 19½ per cent in the previous week. While such an announcement means little to the lay public, its real significance is great and all on the side of hopefulness. It was described as the most important indication of a broad upward swing in business recovery, and of gathering momentum in rehabilitation of industry.

One Cause of Upswing

These two factors alone, it is argued, are enough to have accounted for some of the strong buying of commodities and stocks in the markets today and yesterday. When added to the popular impression that the gold embargo is of itself an inflationary step, the reason the wild uprush in prices is evident to informed congressmen here.

The Administration is felt to be fostering this idea of inflation by its move to secure a grant of discretionary powers from Congress to change the gold content of the dollar or other inflationary devices. The general feeling here is that the Administration may not care to use these powers, but that the mere presence of them may have the result of swinging up the price levels, which is what Mr. Roosevelt ardently desires.

For example, senators today pointed out, the people who have been hoarding money are among the most excitable and easily influenced in the country. The prospect of possible inflation, with depreciation in the purchasing power of the money they have carefully secreted, is calculated to bring it out of hoarding and to stimulate its exchange for real goods.

This, if carried to any length, would mean great purchases of goods and services. The unlocking of this great buying power might prove the stimulus necessary to carry on the embryo trade recovery which now shows signs of developing.

Expect Strong Dollar

In the world market the decline in the value of the dollar, if only temporary, would mean an increase in the price of commodities imported from abroad, for example, rubber used in motorcar industry. This would send up the values of the great supplies of rubber held in inventory of the big tire comapnies, and their improved position would be reflected on the stock market and in other indirect ways.

Against this advantage might be set the disadvantage of the new barrier to international trade which the unstable dollar has now imposed. Congressional speculation today turned on the effect of the new move on the domestic commodity prices. One group holds that this alone would be sufficient to raise cotton, wheat and similar exportable goods to new high prices; another argues that the effect would be only temporary, unless linked with domestic inflationary moves.

Another question left for an answer is whether the dollar will stay long depreciated in terms of foreign currency, many congressmen taking the view that it will rebound shortly under the pressure of America's favorable trade balance.

Following his conference yesterday with the governors of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, Mr. Woodin said:

"The governors gave me a very hopeful picture. There is certainly an improvement all over the country in almost every line. The rise in price of commodities has increased the hope of farmers."

The Secretary said the primary purpose of the conference was to discuss plans for aiding the thousands of banks now closed to reopen, but he declined to go into details.

He said that herculean efforts would be made to open the closed banks as rapidly as possible. About $5,000,000,000 of deposits are tied up in the banks still closed.

Germany Rather at a Loss Why America Drops Gold

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 20—America's decision to depart from the gold standard, although widely discussed in the German press today, finds the German banking world withholding comment. Since the United States has sufficient reserves in gold to defend the dollar, in many sections the press expresses itself unable to explain the situation.

America, it is felt, stands at a definite turning point in its economic development and some sections of the press feel that President Roosevelt may use this opportunity for fundamental attacks by the state for the purpose of accomplishing a planned reconstruction of the whole American economic system.

'Honest Dollar' Bill Holds Up 1926 as Par

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Representative T. Alan Goldsborough (D.) of Maryland today reinforced his bill for an "honest dollar"—a dollar with a fixed purchasing power based on 1926 prices.

In a statement, Mr. Goldsborough said his measure would "increase immediately the metallic base upon which our currency and credit rests by nearly $3,000,000,000."

He added that commodity price levels of basic products would be boosted by nearly 100 per cent and that there would be an immediate market for exportable surpluses.

Under the bill, which was passed by the House last year, but not acted on in the Senate, the standard price for gold would be fixed at $36.17 an ounce, equivalent to a reduction of fine gold in the dollar from 23.22 to about 13.27 grains.

A monetary board would be set up to adjust the price from time to time to maintain the "normal" purchasing power—that is, the average purchasing power of the dollar for all commodities during the year 1926.

The "honest dollar" would make it easier for foreign debtors to settle their obligations, Mr. Goldsborough said, adding that he hoped it would meet with the approval of the Administration.

Briggs Manufacturing Loss

DETROIT, April 20—Report of Briggs Manufacturing Company for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $1,896,422 after depreciation, taxes, etc. This compares with net income in 1931 of $693,923, equal to 34 cents a share on 1,975,000 shares.

Foreign Exchange Regulations Called Bar to U. S. Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 20—Controlled regulations of foreign exchange which European governments have seen fit to legislate, in a large measure are attempts on the part of those governments to bolster up their financial position at home and abroad, said Mr. H. A. Burch, of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce today. He was speaking to the foreign trade and European economic history classes at Smith College and delivered a similar lecture at Mount Holyoke College yesterday.

"These regulations have a direct influence on our export trade and in many instances tend to nullify the 'most favored nation' treatment clauses of commercial treaties," said Mr. Burch. He analyzed the differences between the world slump of 1922 and that of today.

"Manufacturers in the United States who formerly enjoyed a flourishing foreign business today are unable to find buyers for their products in many foreign countries," he said, "not because the demand does not exist, but due to the fact that when the importer comes to pay for goods purchased in the United States he has to pay a large premium since his currency has depreciated so much in value.

"The continuation of this state of affairs has been possible on account of the fact that such a large portion of the countries of the world have abandoned the gold standard that it is possible for these countries to satisfy most of their needs by trading with each other and paying for the goods with their respective depreciated currencies."

J. P. Morgan Says Roosevelt's Course Was Best Possible

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—Mr. J. P. Morgan, head of J. P. Morgan & Co., sees in President Roosevelt's ban on gold exports "the best possible course under existing circumstances." Breaking a long established custom, he personally gave out a prepared statement. It said:

"I welcome the reported action of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in placing an embargo on gold exports.

"It had become evident that the effort to maintain the exchange value of the dollar at a premium as against depreciated foreign currencies was having a deflationary effect upon already severely deflated American prices and wages and employment.

"It seems to be clear that the way out of the depression is to combat and overcome the deflationary forces. Therefore, I regard the action now taken as being the best possible course under existing circumstances."

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German Masons To Put Order On 'Christian Basis'

Jews to Be Excluded in National Lodge Plan of Reorganization

BERLIN, April 20 (AP)—All Free Masonic lodges in Germany are to be reorganized "on a purely Christian basis" into a new order called the "National Christian Order of Frederick the Great."

An announcement that the lodges would be dissolved and re-formed was made last night by the National Grand Lodge officers. Jews will be excluded from the new order.

A statement said that "in deference to the times" the Grand Lodges had decided upon the step.

This sweeps away Masonic tradition almost 200 years old in Germany. The first lodge was established in Hamburg in 1737 and the second in Berlin the following year. Berlin's Grand Mother Lodge of the Three Globes was founded by Frederick the Great.

"For 200 years the lodge has protected its Christian groundwork and denied Jews entrance to lodges (affiliated with it)," the statement said. "In order to avoid all misunderstandings the grand mother lodge has dropped the name Free Mason.

"Therefore the lodge will be named the National Christian Order of Frederick the Great.

"Loyalty to its old connections and to the old bonds with the Hohenzollerns shall be the duty of the new lodge.

"The name Free Mason, as well as the rituals based on the Old Testament, because of their faithful service and in reverence to Frederick the Great, will temporarily be retained.

"So that the grand mother lodge will not be confused with other non-Christian lodge formations, the grand mother lodge has ordered reorganization."

It is believed that the number of Free Masons in Germany is about 1,000,000. Chancellord Hitler, in his campaign some months ago, often attacked the lodge.

Latin America Welcomes Parleys

(Continued from Page 1)

strictions have always caused a great outcry in Latin America. The imposition of a new levy in the United States always meant a lessening market, and thus "tariff" and "Yankee imperialism" have almost become synonymous terms for the Latin American.

Now that an actual break in the protectionist dike seems promised by the declarations of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, by President Roosevelt's views, and by the Democratic Party's commitments, Latin America can hardly believe its ears. But, like observers in the United States, realistic Latin Americans understand that the tariff nut is hard for Congress to crack politically. They comprehend the pressure which is brought on each individual member to erect a tariff wall around the particular products of his local community.

Transference of Authority

The American plans to get around Congress by transferring tariff-making authority to the executive branch hold out a good deal of new hope to the eager delegates who will soon begin their pilgrimage to Washington, or who are already here as diplomatic envoys. At last they foresee a successful method of bringing tariffs down. They themselves, using their own tariffs chiefly as revenue-producing devices, appear to be ready enough to enter into reciprocal agreements if the reward promised them is a freer entry into the American market. Exports are infinitely more important to them than the fluctuating revenue from customs. But quite apart from the tariff plans, the Latin-Americans are interested in improving world prices for their products. Freer trade through lower tariffs is expected to do much to this end. But restriction of production by means of some quota distribution is looked to even more hopefully.

The sugar-growing countries of the world have tried this idea, and, under the Thomas L. Chadbourne plan, have had apportioned to each sugar-producing nation a certain number of tons, thereby enabling consumption to parallel production, and, consequently, maintain prices at a profitable level. While such prices have not as yet reached a level assuring profit to the planters, that fact is no reflection on the Chadbourne plan, for when it went into effect a great overproduction of sugar glutted the markets, and only recently has enough sugar been absorbed to stabilize supply and demand.

It is a reasonable idea, but again like tariffs, difficulties will arise, for to convince nations that they should limit exports and production will be a troublesome task, even if the nations realize that such limitations would improve international commerce. Ideas like that savor of sacrifice, and to discuss plans for lowering tariff barriers is much pleasanter thinking, particularly for the smaller countries having few commodities, and for the larger countries exporting commodities like copper, nitrate, tin, oil, coffee and bananas.

Stabilization of Currencies

Putting across a tariff or a limitation-of-production program will be no easy task, and tied in with this effort will be the questions of monetary systems and the stabilization of currencies, for, without assuring nations what currency is worth from day to day, under normal conditions, exports and imports cannot be increased. No seller or buyer would be willing to contract for or offer for sale commodities at a currency rate if there could be no certainty as to what that rate would be days hence.

The position of Latin-American currencies, while dependent to some extent on their outstanding obligations in the form of bond issues, is even more contingent upon the great world moneys: the dollar and the pound sterling. Therefore on monetary problems the delegations from the Americas will largely be marking time as the British and United States spokesmen thresh out the difficult issue of restoring a gold or gold-exchange standard.

If American diplomacy obtains stabilization of the British pound, through some more equitable distribution of the world supply of gold, and by other international agreements insisted on by the British Treasury, then it will be relatively simple to draw Latin-American currencies in the train of the broader accord. Such special restrictions and prohibitions on the free flow of foreign exchange which Latin-American countries have been forced to impose are largely a result of their dwindling trade, and general improvement means monetary improvement.

Debts in Delicate Category

Tariffs, production limitations, and currency stabilization out of the way, the open issue of the Latin-American debts remains. Such discussions are in a delicate category, although very important to mutual business relations.

In the first place, the loans or bond issues were subscribed for by American investors here in the United States. The American Government has no authority to demand a scaling-down of the amounts owed by the various republics.

In the second place, whatever interventions the Government might possibly attempt would probably be limited to an endeavor to bring American bondholders and the southern governments to a better understanding. Latin - American debts were incurred for governmental enterprises and, unlike European loans, were not debts having the official backing of the American Government.

However, it is almost certain that discussion will be unofficially undertaken, for Latin America frankly declares it cannot pay up unless it gets a wider market for commodities. Trade, therefore, is tied in with international debts and a plan perhaps will be worked out, unofficially, with American bankers and investors' bondholders' committees. This might mean the possibility for a compromise all around, possibly through an extension of the date when the bonds should be paid, or possibly through a scaling-down of the amount to be paid. The latter idea is what Latin America insists upon.

Invitation Sets Precedent

It will be a mighty struggle of wits—this coming Washington conference. And, lest the fact be overlooked, the most unusual event will be the participation of 20 Latin-American republics through special delegates or diplomatic representatives. For the first time in history the southern nations are responding to an American President's invitation to be represented in Washington. They have accepted the invitation because of a confidence inspired by a promise to dedicate the American Republic to the policy of the good neighbor. To Latin America that means coöperation, something it charges the United States has been unwilling to extend.

And further, to the Latin-American peoples the Washington conference seems like a means to an unhoped-for end—both through broader world-wide trade and increased commerce with the United States. And so even if the program cannot be wholly set in motion until after the World Economic Conference in London, the groundwork of Roosevelt's international era will have been laid.

Whatever happens, one thing will be assured: the two Americas gathered together for the first time in intercontinental economic discussion will have helped to clear a highway headed toward the restoration of commercial relations among all nations and toward the welding of the countries in the Western Hemisphere into one great trade unit.

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Dog's Life Proves Not So Bad Under Rochester's Home Plan

Lucky Dog

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MILDRED O'CONNELL GETS A PET

People Get Pet Free for Paying of License and Giving Good Care

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Supposing you were a dog who had been used to your two meals and bone-a-day, with dog biscuit on Sundays. All of a sudden the man-higher-up says, "Sorry, old fellow. Can't afford to keep you any longer." What to do?

Well, if you lived in Rochester, N. Y., your board-and-room problem would be solved by Mr. William J. Boyink, the fairy godfather of temporarily embarrassed canine persons. Presto! he would find not one, but a number, of folks who clamored for you; you and he could be choosy in picking your new master.

Dogs out-of-a-home are not a new thing in Rochester. The Rochester Humane Society has found adoption for them since 1865.

But it was the veritable landslide of dogs: pups, mutts, and, lately, many dog aristocrats of unquestioned family background, pedigree, and all that, that overflowed the Humane Society's kennels and prompted Mr. Boyink, who is superintendent of the society, to take action on a larger scale. More families desirous of acquiring dogs must be found.

To discover these families, Mr. Boyink asked the help of a local paper, which was gladly given. It was his idea to publish a dog's picture with printed description each day, offering to give the dog to the first applicant at the society's office the next morning who would buy a license and guarantee proper care. And it was planned to give out free literature suggesting menus best for Mr. Dog's welfare and general directions of how-not-to-rub-his-fur-the-wrong-way; also to follow up the adopted ones in their new surroundings to see that they were happy and well treated.

Each day for about a month the Rochester Times-Union published an article announcing awards and featuring the next day's dog; and each night, people wrapped in blankets, some sitting on automobile seats, took up their stations outside the society's offices. Some folks began their vigils as early as 5:30 p. m. of the previous day. One man after waiting all night did not like his animal when he saw it; but he was suited with another later.

Through the newspaper, Rochester folks have learned that dogs may be had free of charge. The Humane Society now has no trouble in finding homes for the homeless. There are 20 requests for every animal, says Mr. Boyink. More people know about the society.

One of its most frequent visitors is Miss Mildred O'Connell. Everybody in the office knows Mildred. She came in every day for two months to see if a lost dog had been found. He has not come in yet; meanwhile the society has presented her with "Pal," a foxhound, who, although he does not supplant the missing pet, stands pretty well with Mildred, just the same.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Earl G. Herminghaus, Canton, China.
Mrs. Alice F. Sylvester, Glen Rock, N. J.
Miss Barbara Sylvester, Glen Rock, N. J.
Mrs. Mary Kitson, Annapolis, Md.
Mrs. Harry G. Patrick, Charlestown, Mass.
Mrs. Mary L. Briggs, Whitestone, N. Y.
Mrs. Sigrid G. Fulenwider, Albany, N. Y.
William M. Bushnell, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Edna B. Palmiter, Brookfield, N. Y.
Miss Isabel Calpin, St. Johns, N. F.
Albert O. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Rosa Goldschmidt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. Louise Haussmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rosa R. Weigand, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara M. Mitchell, Seattle, Wash.
Hazel C. Hessinger, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. Davis, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Annie E. Savage, Atlantic City, N. J.

Latest Car Shifts Gears All by Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 20—Scenery and traffic slip by on an even keel—with the driver moving no more than the toes of his right foot in the new gear-shiftless motor car just perfected by Mr. John Bethune of Rochester, automatic engineer for the Reo Motor Car Company of Lansing, Mich.

The car, which Mr. Bethune holds saves fuel and oil as well as assuring safer and more simple driving, accomplishes its own gear shifting automatically when it reaches a speed of 15 miles an hour. Centrifugal force generated by the growing speed of the engine moves weights on a special shaft attached to the gears and mounted within a barrel-like arrangement. The shifting takes place without being noticed.

For automatic shifting the car is equipped with only two forward speeds, the low slightly faster than that of ordinary automobiles. A gear shift lever is mounted on the dashboard for conventional driving on especially steep grades and for reverse. To move forward the driver merely "steps on" the accelerator. To stop, he applies his brakes. The mechanism takes care of the rest of the operations other drivers are compelled to accomplish themselves.

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Paul Revere Letters Exhibited in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—Coincident with the 158th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, which occurred on April 19, 1775, the New York Historical Society has placed on exhibition a rare collection of original manuscripts, letters and other data which recall the colorful figure of Paul Revere.

A letter written by Paul Revere and an engraving made and sold by him are among the outstanding items in the showing. They are on exhibition for the first time by the society.

The hero of the famous ride from Boston to Lexington and Concord to warn his countrymen of the approach of the British soldiers, tells in the letter of efforts by a committee in Boston to establish a better independent postal correspondence service between that city and New York. He tells also of the destruction of 28 additional chests of tea in Boston Harbor. The letter, written in a clear, firm hand, is dated March 28, 1774, and is addressed to his friend, John Lamb, a member of the New York Sons of Liberty. Another letter, signed by Revere and other Boston patriots, promises to dispatch a weekly news communication to New York. It is dated from Boston, March 1, 1775, and is addressed to the New York Sons of Liberty.

Virginia Telephones Take Trip to China

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 20 (AP)—A cargo of the British steamer City of Bedford, now en route from Hampton Roads, will cause a lot of talk when it reaches its destination—Amoy, China.

On board the boat is a complete telephone exchange, recently discarded by the city of Martinsville, Va., when a new dial system was installed. The system is destined for installation in the far eastern city.

Practical Course Called Great Need In Public Schools

Ontario Educators Scan Scholastic Standards Set for Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 20—Reduction of education to terms of common sense and the fitting of youth to meet problems of life rather than simply to fill the minds of the young with facts were emphasized by a number of today's speakers at the seventy-second annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Conference convening here.

Ways and means by which the secondary school system can be made more efficient and less expensive were discussed by Mr. G. F. Rogers, chief director of education of Ontario, who quoted figures to show that for 30 years or more legislative grants to academic high schools had been very small.

Mr. Rogers contended that a relatively greater amount was being spent on vocational education, and argued that the foundations of education are similar in all secondary schools. Whether vocational or academic, a sound education in his mother tongue is the best thing that can be given a boy, with such skill in the use of the tools of learning as will enable him to continue to educate himself.

A description of the establishment of folk high schools and the change in Denmark due to their influence was given the combined supervision and training department of the association by Dr. D. M. Solandt, convener of adult education for the World Federation of Educational Associations. Attended by those over 18, these schools are conducted without note books or texts. They have no examinations and are directed to the purpose of creating an enlightened citizenship.

Claiming that training by the state of 5 per cent of the teachers in excess of the demand would be ample, Dr. J. H. Putman of Ottawa, senior inspector of public schools, suggested before the inspectors section a modification of training methods. Ontario is turning out too many teachers, he declared, and a great number are not naturally fitted for the profession. His plan would be the adoption of a system to choose the number of pupil-teachers he suggests by competitive tests. Dr. D. D. MacDonald, public inspector in Toronto, also deplored the training of teachers of inferior quality.

Dr. MacDonald recommended the raising of minimum academic requirements for entrance to normal school to upper school standing, selection of those best adapted to the profession, and charging a reasonable fee for normal school training.

Since the tendency is to take the matriculation course as a qualification for business, the standard is lowered, said Prof. J. F. MacDonald of the University of Toronto, discussing "some defects in matriculation" before the college and secondary department. He claimed that matriculation examinations in English composition are not a real test, because there is no common standard among examiners of what constitutes good English.

Madrid Zoo Permits Freedom for Animals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — New extensions to Madrid's zoological gardens permit the abolition of cages for many of the animals which are now enjoying comparative freedom as in Whipsnade Open-air Zoo in England and in game preserves in other countries.

Madrid Zoo has more than 1000 inmates, and a minimum of 500,000 visitors a year is necessary to pay the animals' food bill.

Despite the popular belief abroad of Madrid as a semi-tropical city, the hippopotamus will only show his nose outside his shed at noon during the winter. One attendant has the daily job of heating the bath-water for the hippopotamus—100 gallons of it.

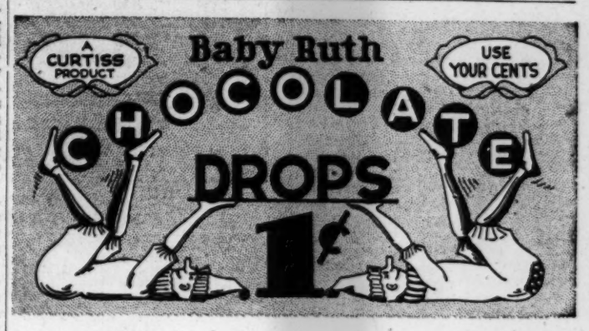
Palestine Entries Rising Toward Mark Of Two Best Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Immigration into Palestine is climbing almost to the highest number attained in the boom years of 1925 and 1926. In the first two months of 1933 more than 4000 men and women entered the country, according to figures in the latest Palestine Gazette.

Of those arriving in Palestine in January and February 3830 were Jews, 224 Christians and 40 Moslems. Of the Jews, the majority were persons coming to take up employment, 956 men and 471 women, some of them accompanied by dependents, coming to work, while 106 were categorized as capitalists or persons of independent means able to show possession of £1000 or more

Some 500 persons with assets valued at less than the £1000 were in the "independent means" category and were admitted under the Immigration Ordinance which allows the entry of persons in possession of £500 provided they can show it is sufficient capital to insure their maintenance as craftsmen or small traders.



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Pawson's Work Features Race

Hamilton Olympic Club Wins B. A. A. Marathon Team Trophy

For those who saw only the finish of the thirty-seventh annual Boston A. A. Marathon run yesterday, Leslie Samuel Pawson, winner and record-breaker, ran a lone race. Pawson, a Pawtucket (R. I.) boy, crossed the finish line more than half a mile ahead of the rest of the field in the record-breaking time of 2h. 31m. 1⅘s. The old time of 2h. 33m. 8⅘s. was established by John C. Miles of Hamilton, Ont., in 1929.

Had it not been for Pawson the Marathon might have been a great triumph for Canada, as the Rhode Island runner brought the United States' colors in ahead of three great runners from Ontario—Dave Komonen, Dick Wilding, both of Toronto, and Harold Webster of Hamilton—who finished in the order named. Pawson led these Canadians at the finish by more than five minutes.

It was a day for veteran runners. From damp conditions at the start of the race the weather turned to sunshine, but cold, with strong adverse winds prevailing. The veterans, or rather those with Marathon experience, raced with their heads as well as their strength and the inexperienced faded. Some of the favorites were lost in the shuffle for reasons other than climatic conditions, however, such as Shore Johanson, Swedish champion, and Paul de Bruyn, German-American A. C. of New York and winner last year. Of the 222 starters, well over 50 finished but record was not kept of all.

Oddly enough Pawson finished eighth in the B. A. A. Marathon last year and it so happens that the eighth place man for the past three years has won the race the succeeding year. Little known excepting in New England circles, Pawson had been placed among the favorites because of his recent running locally. His victory was not an upset or surprise, but his time distinctly was. No intimation of a new record was evidenced even when the race was well past the halfway mark.

Pawson did not lead until the downward slope of the Newton hill at Brae Burn where he passed John DeGloria of New York and from there in he raced alone. He finished extremely fresh, posed for pictures, received congratulations and answered questions for sometime before entering the clubhouse. All during his delay at the finish the second runner, Komonen, was still running on Commonwealth Avenue.

Komonen, too, finished in excellent condition. He needed no assistance, smiled broadly, paused a moment for photographers and hustled to a near-by hotel to attend to his own wants instead of entering the B. A. A. When Dick Wilding plodded in third the crowd viewed a new runner. Wilding had not run this particular affair before though he is not new to distance running. Along with Wilding, another Canadian, Walter T. Hornby of Hamilton, Ont., was running his first B. A. A. race and placed seventh. These two were the only ones among the first eight finishers who were new.

Willie Kyronen of the Finnish-American A. C. of New York, and Albert R. Michelsen of the Millrose A. A. also of New York, veterans who have tried for years to win this race, finished, as usual, well up among the leaders, fifth and sixth respectively, but did not have the speed to match the record-breaker nor the three Canadians.

One of the most interesting happenings of the finish came with Clarence H. De Mar of Keene, N. H., veteran of veterans and a seven-time winner of the B. A. A. run. He trailed DeGloria coming along Exeter Street by at least 40 yards, but apparently realizing that eighth was the last special prize position he spurted. The crowd knew his intention and cheered him wildly as he cut the margin and passed DeGloria only 10 yards from the finish.

Harold Webster of the Hamilton Olympic Club, Ontario, finished fourth and led his team mates in capturing the team prize. The Hamilton Olympic Club runners scored 23 points, with Webster fourth, Hornby seventh, Norman Dack twelfth. The Finnish-American A. C. of New York was second for the team prize with 42 points.

The affair was one of the best conducted Marathons ever held and Manager Thomas J. Kanaly and C. Desmond Wadsworth were given full and complete praise by William F. Garcelon, B. A. A. head. Rumors that the B. A. A. might not continue to promote the traditional race were emphatically dispelled by Mr. Garcelon yesterday, when he declared that the race would be run as usual next year. The times and places of the first 44 to finish:

	h. m. s.
1—Leslie S. Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.	2 31 01⅘
2—Dave Komonen, Monarch A. C., Toronto	2 36 27⅘
3—Dick Wilding, Silverthorne A. C., Toronto	2 38 00⅘
4—Harold Webster, Hamilton Olympic Club, Ont.	2 38 31⅘
5—Willie Kyronen, Finnish-American A. C., N. Y.	2 39 50
6—Albert R. Michelsen, Millrose A. A., N. Y.	2 40 27
7—Walter T. Hornby, Hamilton Olympic Club, Ont.	2 41 32⅘
8—Clarence H. De Mar, Keene Normal School, N. H.	2 43 18⅘
9—John DeGloria, Mercury Club, Albany, N. Y.	2 43 20
10—Hugo Kauppinen, Finnish-American A. C., N. Y.	2 46 01⅓
11—Fred J. Ward, Millrose A. A., N. Y.	2 46 08
12—Norman Dack, Hamilton Olympic Club, Ont.	2 46 12⅘
13—John Semple, Lynn, Mass.	2 46 59
14—Frank Dengis, Stonewall D. C., Baltimore, Md.	2 47 09⅘
15—W. Keene Frick, Colebrook, N. H.	2 47 44
16—Frank Hupal, Interstate S. C., Glenville, Conn.	2 47 52
17—Bill Spencer, Monarch A. C., Toronto	2 48 03⅘
18—James P. Henigan, No. Medford Club	2 49 01
19—Alex Burnside, Monarch A. C., Toronto	2 50 21
20—Percy McPherson, New Aberdeen, N. S.	2 51 12
21—Gordon A. Norman, Colonial-Beacon, Everett	2 51 24
22—Andre Brunelle, Lynn, Y. M. C. A.	2 51 48
23—Cecil R. Hill, U. S. M. A. A., Beverly, Mass.	2 52 13
24—Robert Willouer, Philadelphia	2 52 21
25—Vic Callard, Monarch A. C., Toronto	2 53 57
26—Anthony Paskell, Lynn Y. M. C. A.	2 54 06⅘
27—Karl Y. Keski, Finnish-American A. C., N. Y.	2 54 09⅘
28—Dave Fagerlund, Finnish-American A. C., N. Y.	2 55 02
29—Alfred Masik, German American A. C., N. Y.	2 56 13
30—Edward Cudworth, Monarch A. C., Toronto	2 58 05
31—Gerge Rolland, New York City	2 59 04
32—Helanson Brown, Westerly, R. I.	2 59 46
33—Jimmy Shaw, Monarch A. C., Toronto	3 00 15
34—Louis Young, Dorchester Club	3 00 46
35—Cleomenis Maratos, Greek-American A. C., N. Y.	3 00 52
36—Raymond G. Miller, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.	3 02 54
37—John A. Kelley, No. Medford Club	3 03 56
38—William Malloy, No. Medford Club	3 03 56⅕
39—Thomas L. Dick, Galt Trap Club, Galt, Ont.	3 04 40
40—Daniel O. Heard, Newton Y. M. C. A.	3 05 11
41—Jimmy Bartlett, Monarch A. C., Toronto	3 05 55
42—J. Foxcroft Carlton, East Sandwich, Mass.	3 07 17⅗
43—Robert L. Livingstone, Stoneham, Mass.	3 07 44
44—Noble S. Ray Jr., No. Medford Club, Mass.	3 09 06

New King of Marathoners

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LESLIE S. PAWSON, Pawtucket, R. I.

Miss Rawls Wins And Makes a New Record

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 20 (AP)—Little Katherine Rawls, 15-year-old Fort Lauderdale (Fla.) speedster, last night started her campaign for new swimming laurels by smashing the world 300-yard medley record to take the National A. A. U. championship at that distance.

Swimming in the women's senior National A. A. U. meet here, Miss Rawls negotiated the 300 yards in 4m. 14.4s., to knock 1.6s. from the record set by Eleanor M. Holm at Miami Beach in 1930.

In the other national championship event Lenore Kight of Homestead, Penna., acquired the 100-yard freestyle title, as she nosed out Alice Bridges of Whitinsville, Mass. The race was nip and tuck all the way, with Miss Kight overcoming a slow start to win by a few strokes. The time was 1m. 3.4s. The summary:

National A. A. U. Women's Swimming Championships

300-Yard Medley—Won by Katherine Rawls, Fort Lauderdale; Helen L. Smith, Indianapolis, second; Joan McSheehey, Whitinsville, third. Time—4m. 14.4s. (New record.)

100-Yard Freestyle — Won by Lenore Kight, Homestead; Alice Bridges, Whitinsville, second; Lisa Linstrom, W. S. A. of New York, third. Time—1m. 3.4s.

College Baseball Results

Bowdoin 6, Bates 7.
Brooklyn C. 5, Savage 2.
C. C. N. Y. 19, Stevens Tech. 3.
Chicago 11, Lake Forest 6.
Columbia 1, Pennsylvania 0.
Columbia 6, Pennsylvania 4.
Drexel 11, Phila. S. of O. 1.
Harvard 6, Princeton 5.
Illinois 7, Bradley 6.
Indiana 11, Indiana S. T. 1.
Lafayette 7, Muhlenberg 6.
Michigan 7, Hillsdale 3.
Northwestern 9, Notre Dame 7.
Purdue 5, Wabash 0.
Swarthmore 1, Haverford 0.
West Point 6, Middlebury 4.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	5	2	.714
Birmingham	6	3	.667
Nashville	4	3	.571
New Orleans	4	4	.500
Knoxville	3	3	.500
Chattanooga	3	4	.429
Little Rock	3	4	.429
Atlanta	1	6	.143

Results April 19

Memphis 6, Chattanooga 3.
Memphis 6, Chattanooga 3.
Little Rock 5, Nashville 2.
Birmingham 3, Atlanta 2.
Knoxville at New Orleans (postponed).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	12	4	.750
Sacramento	10	6	.625
Los Angeles	8	8	.500
Hollywood	8	8	.500
Portland	8	8	.500
Missions	8	8	.500
San Francisco	6	10	.375
Seattle	4	12	.250

Results April 19

Oakland 17, San Francisco 7.
Sacramento 9, Los Angeles 4.
Portland 11, Hollywood 2.
Missions 4, Seattle 3 (10 innings).

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	5	1	.833
Minneapolis	4	1	.800
St. Paul	3	2	.600
Louisville	3	3	.500
Milwaukee	2	2	.500
Toledo	1	3	.250
Columbus	1	3	.250
Indianapolis	1	5	.167

Results April 19

Louisville 8, St. Paul 4.
Minneapolis 10, Indianapolis 0.
Kansas City at Toledo (rain).
Milwaukee at Columbus (wet grounds).

Kansas City Gets Connolly

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20 (AP)—E. Lee Keyser, president of the Kansas City American Association Baseball Club, announced yesterday Edward Connolly, a catcher, has been obtained on option from the Boston Red Sox of the American League. Connolly is expected to join the Blues at Toledo.

Texas League

Results April 19

Beaumont 3, Houston 0
Fort Worth 2, Oklahoma City 1.
Galveston 14, San Antonio 6.
Dallas at Tulsa (rain).

College Tennis Results

Brooklyn C. 5, Upsala 0.
Columbia 9, St. John's 0.

Yale Rugby Fifteen Defeats Harvard, 14-0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 20—Harvard and Yale divided honors in their annual Rugby football games here, yesterday, the Elis winning the varsity event 14 to 0, while the Crimson captured the junior varsity game 17 to 5.

Yale's victory in the varsity game was largely due to a superiority in scrum. Harvard offered a strong defense during the first half; but the superior weight of Yale had a telling effect on the Crimson during the second half when the Elis made three tries and Capt. Alanson J. Donald '33, made a brilliant 45-yard drop kick. Stratford L. Morton Jr. '35, and John S. Wilbur '33 captain of Yale's last year's varsity football team, played well for the Eli. William S. Burrage '33, Alexander S. Thorburn '35, Capt. Stanton Whitney Jr. '34, James A. Potter '34 and Platt W. Dockery 3L starred for Harvard. The summary:

Yale	Harvard
Nichols, f	f, Dockery
MacClenghen, f	f, Knapp
Walther, f	f, Oppenheimer
McElroy, f	f, Naare
Anthony, f	f, Burrage
Grand, f	f, White
Howland, f	f, Armstrong
Wilbur, f	f, Thorburn
Williams, hb	soh, Sherman
Donald, soh	hb, Supper
Bogart, lw	rw, Babbitt
Tupper, lc	rc, Whitney
Morton, rc	lc, Meiklejohn
Noyes, rw	lw, Potter
Hamilton, fb	fb, Watt

Score—Yale 14, Harvard 0. Tries—Morton, Wilbur, Grand for Yale. Conversion—Williamson. Field Goal—Donald. Time—Two 20-minute periods. Referee—Johnson.

Moto-Ball Is Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Moto-ball, or football played on motorcycles, is popular as one of the lighter sporting diversions in France these days. The games are played, as a rule, in three periods of 20 minutes each, the intervals being occupied by dirt-track motorcycle races. The game has developed considerably in several European countries during recent years and has grown from a gymkhana novelty into a serious form of competition, with codified rules and a number of brilliant exponents. The French Moto-Ball Association has recently produced an amended set of laws, and these, calculated to enhance the spectacular qualities of the game, were adopted in a recent match between the Moto-Ball Club of France and the Moto-Ball Club of Paris. The result, at the Buffalo Stadium, here, was a draw, three goals each, after a keen and open battle.

Helen Jacobs Sails Quietly

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., United States tennis champion and ranked No. 1 by the United States Lawn Tennis Association for the 1932 season, sailed yesterday in the Manhattan of the United States Lines to compete in the French and English championships. The French tournament is held late in May and the Wimbledon championship late in June. Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. of San Francisco won both titles last year and has not made her decision at this writing in regard to competing abroad this summer.

Viking Ties Jill for Lead

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 20 (AP)—Viking, sailed by her owner, Eldon Trimingham, turned the tables on J. Seward Johnson's Jill, the only American boat in the contest, yesterday, to capture the second race of the international series for the Prince of Wales Cup. The third entry, Achilles, sailed by J. E. Pearman, finished less than half a minute behind Jill. By yesterday's victory the Viking tied the Jill for the lead in the series, each having 5¼ points. Achilles has 2 points.

Kizer Named Athletic Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 20—Nobel Kizer, football coach, has been appointed to succeed N. A. Kellogg as athletic director at Purdue University, it is announced by E. C. Elliott, president. Kellogg recently resigned to accept a similar position at Lehigh University. Kizer is to continue as head football coach. The athletic department is to be reorganized as the division of physical education.

College Rugby Result

Yale 14, Harvard 0.

College Golf Result

Richmond 18, Boston C. 0.

College Lacrosse Result

Harvard 4, Boston L. C. 2.

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Shields, Mangin In Semifinals

Sutter in the Quarterfinal Round in Mason and Dixon Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 20—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, La., recent winner of the North and South singles, arrived here yesterday and, with the aid of a default in the second round by Walter Lipman and a 6—2, 6—0 third-round victory over Dr. Philip B. Hawk of Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., reached the quarterfinal round of the singles competition in the thirteenth annual Mason and Dixon tennis championship at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club.

Francis X. Shields of Greenwich, Conn., and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., advanced to the semifinal round yesterday. Shields defeated Canada's only representative, Marcel Rainville of Montreal, a veteran Dominion Davis Cup player, at 6—1, 6—4, while Mangin, the United States indoor champion, had to play extra games to defeat Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, 6—2, 7—5.

Seven matches were played in men's doubles. R. Berkeley Bell and Mangin, the No. 1 team, George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, United States Davis Cup combination to face Mexico and seeded No. 2; Sutter and Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Stoefen and Shields, also seeded, were among those advancing to the second round.

In women's singles, Mrs. Van Ryn, winner of the North and South title last week-end, Mrs. Hawk, Baroness Levi of Rome and New York, and Florence S. LeBoutillier advanced to the semifinal round. Mrs. Van Ryn plays Mrs. Hawk, who was runner up in the North and South, and Baroness Levi plays Miss LeBoutillier. Mrs. Hawk had the closest match of the day in women's singles, defeating Eliza Coxe of Asheville, N. C., after extra games in both sets. The score was 7—5, 9—7. The summary:

Mason and Dixon Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Second Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., won from Walter Lipman by default.

Third Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Dr. Philip B. Hawk, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., 6—2, 6—0.

Quarterfinal Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—1, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, 6—2, 7—5.

Men's Doubles—First Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Robert Lowry and Edwin Guench, 6—3, 6—1.

Fred C. Baggs, New York and G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, defeated J. Harley Shuford and David B. Morgan Jr., University of North Carolina, 6—3, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., and Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Bragaw and Johnston, 6—3, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, won from Gilson and James, by default.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Herbert D. Vail, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., and Roland McKee, 6—2, 6—0.

Elmer C. Griffin, San Francisco, and Thomas J. Mangan Jr., Washington, defeated H. P. Ammidon and Lockhart, 6—3, 6—3.

Francis X. Shields, Greenwich, Conn., and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, won from Jones and Mann by default.

Women's Singles—Third Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Barbara Stoddard, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, defeated Eliza Coxe, Asheville, N. C., 7—5, 9—7.

Baroness Levi, Rome and New York, defeated Mrs. Francis X. Shields, Greenwich, Conn., 6—2, 6—0.

Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbur, L. I., N. Y., defeated Mary King-Smith, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Cardinals Purchase Shires

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals announced yesterday the purchase of Art Shires from the Boston Braves and [illegible] "Gabby" Street admitted he [illegible] now "what we'll do with him." [illegible] of the St. Louis National [illegible] declined to amplify the bare announcement of purchase, as to price or Shires' future with the club. The Cards already have two first basemen, Jimmy Collins and Pat Crawford. Columbus, of the American Association, a St. Louis farm, has been calling for reinforcements and sport writers speculated on his possible transfer to that club.

Athletes on Student Council

AMHERST, Mass., April 20 (AP)—Seven out of nine places on the Amherst College student council went to sport lettermen, it was revealed yesterday, in elections held recently. Four of the choices are varsity team captains, Warner, football; Mason, swimming; Owen, tennis, and Murphy, baseball. Thompson, English, Debevoise, and Winston, the latter the only sophomore chosen, are athletes.

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Ted Lyons in Form As Chicago Bests Browns

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	0	1.000
Chicago	4	2	.667
Cleveland	3	2	.600
Washington	3	3	.500
Boston	2	3	.400
Detroit	2	3	.400
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	1	5	.167

Result April 19

Chicago 3, St. Louis 0.
All other games postponed.

Ted Lyons displayed more "stuff" than he has at any time since he won 22 games in 1930 and led his team mates, the Chicago White Sox, to a 3-to-0 victory, yesterday, over the St. Louis Browns. It was Chicago's fourth triumph in six starts this season and clinched second place in the American League standing.

Lyons, right-hander, was unbeatable. He yielded only three singles and no man went further than second base. The White Sox collected seven safeties, five of them good for two bases. Al Simmons led the attack with two doubles and drove in one of the two runs. The only earned run scored by the Sox came in the third inning on Haas's double and Manager Fonseca's single. A pair of errors by Levey, St. Louis shortstop, figured in the scoring of the other two runs. The score:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	x	3	7	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2

Batteries—Lyons and Grube; Coffman, Gray and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—1h. 41m.

World 18.1 Balkline Billiards in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—Seven players, four European and three United States stars, have entered the world amateur 18.1 balkline billiard championship starting next Thursday in Brooklyn. The tournament will be held under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players with the sanction of the Union Internationale des Federation d'Amateurs de Billiard.

The defending champion is Jean Albert of France, who has won the last two world tournaments. Albert also won the European title this year. Edmund Soussa, formerly of Egypt, but now of France, Theodore Moons of Belgium, and John Sweering of Holland are the other overseas players seeking the 1933 title.

The United States players, all of New York, are Francis S. Appleby, his brother, Edgar T. Appleby, and Seymour Kiling, United States Class B champion in 1928 and recent competitor in Class A tournaments.

Columbia Lions And Harvard Win Games

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	3	0	1.000
Harvard	2	0	1.000
Yale	1	1	.500
Cornell	0	0	.000
Princeton	0	1	.000
Dartmouth	0	1	.000
Pennsylvania	0	3	.000

Results April 19

Columbia 1, Pennsylvania 0.
Columbia 6, Pennsylvania 4.
Harvard 6, Princeton 5.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—Capt. Raymond F. White '33, earned unusual fame as a Columbia University baseball player yesterday. He pitched the Lions to a 1-to-0 victory against Pennsylvania in the first game of their Eastern Intercollegiate League doubeheader. Then he batted as pinch hitter in the last inning of the second game and doubled down the left-field foul-line to drive in three runs and turn defeat into victory, 6 to 4. Anthony Matal Jr. '34 stole home for the only run of the first game, while Captain White held Penn to an infield hit. It was White's second shutout in the league. He beat Yale, 1 to 0, in the first meeting. Both games with Penn were stopped after seven innings by agreement. Score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Columbia	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	1	3	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Batteries—White and Brominski; Jackson and Treretola. Umpires—Browne and Doolan. Time—1h. 15m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Columbia	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	6	7	1
Pennsylvania	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	7	2

Batteries—Meisel and Brominski; Kelly, Simons and Perina, Treretola. Losing pitcher—Simons. Umpires—Doolan and Browne. Time—1h. 43m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 20—A third-inning rally scoring six runs enabled Harvard to defeat Princeton here yesterday, 6 to 5. It was Harvard's second victory in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League and gave the Crimson second place. The Tigers nearly overhauled the victors in the sixth inning with three runs. Other than this rally the Tigers were unable to bat successfully against Edward F. Loughlin Jr. '34, little Crimson pitcher. Princeton outhit the visitors, but was unable to bunch them. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
Princeton	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	12	2

Batteries—Loughlin and Nevin; Samuels, Wilson and Follansbee. Losing pitcher—Samuels. Umpires—Livingston and McDevitt. Time—2h. 10m.

Empire Billiards May 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The amateur pocket billiards championship of the British Empire will be commenced at Thurston's Hall, here, May 1. England, the titleholder, will be represented, it is understood, by Lawrence Steeples (the last winner) and Sidney Lee, the 1932 amateur champion. They will face opposition from Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, and South Africa. Billiards is far and away the most popular indoor game for men in Britain. It is played mostly in clubs and public halls. The gulf between the skill of the professionals and that of the amateurs is greater than in any other pastime, and while the paid exponents make four-figure breaks with frequency, the vast majority of amateurs are delighted with an occasional run of 50, and only the "tigers" can expect to exceed the century.

Rule Changes Deplored

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 20 (AP)—During an annual meeting the College Presidents' Association yesterday deplored the frequent changes in the rules of football and basketball. These changes, they argue, make it necessary to hire more officials for each game and work a hardship on the players. President Kenneth Sills of Bowdoin directed the conference. Membership in the association was conferred upon Presidents William W. Comfort of Haverford and Frank Aydelotte of Swarthmore.

Ray Caldwell Retires

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 20 (AP)—Ray Caldwell, 45-year-old pitcher for the Birmingham Barons of the Southern Association, has been retired at his own request after 23 years' service in organized baseball. Caldwell had served with the Yankees, Buffalo, Boston Red Sox and Cleveland before coming to Birmingham in 1929.

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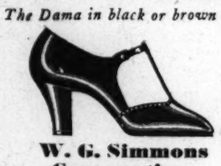

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Nebraska and Kansas Withdraw for Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., April 20—Withdrawal of the University of Nebraska and the University of Kansas from competition in baseball this season has left the "Big Six" Conference with only four teams to seek the title which was won last year by the University of Missouri.

The four remaining colleges, Missouri, Kansas State College, Iowa State College and the University of Oklahoma, are playing, for the most part, an abbreviated schedule with Conference institutions. Unlike past schedules in which only two games with a Conference opponent counted toward the championship, all games with a "Big Six" opponent will help settle the titular issue.

No round-robin schedule has, or will be, drafted for the season. The Conference teams will play opponents from near-by colleges and in the interests of economy are planning few trips. The longest road trip planned for the season was undertaken by Missouri, which met Kansas State and Oklahoma, as well as several college teams, during the week of April 9. Oklahoma is planning a return trip to Missouri if it can arrange additional games with colleges while en route to Columbia.

Indian Cricketers May Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—The cricketing community in India is discussing the possibility of sending a representative side on tour in Australia during the winter of 1934-35. The creditable showing of the Indian team that visited England recently would make it appear that India's picked players could expect to hold their own against state elevens in the Antipodes, and, indeed, against the Australian team itself. The idea was first mentioned at the 1933 annual general meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, when it was decided to institute a new organization, the Cricket Club of India, under the management of the board. This would be to the game in India very much what the Marylebone Club is to cricket as a whole.

Mexican Davis Cup Team

MEXICO CITY, April 20 (By United Press)—The Mexican Davis Cup team which will meet the United States in the opening North American zone tie will be composed of Ricardo Tapia, Alfonso Unda, Eduardo Mestre, Jorge Acosta and Esteban Reyes, it was announced by Ernesta Lopez, non-playing captain, yesterday. Lopez, after watching the team in a workout, said that while the United States was a top-heavy favorite, the Mexican team would offer real competition. The matches will be played on the Chapultepec Sports Club courts, where a new grandstand is being constructed. A proposal to hold the matches in the National Sports Stadium was rejected.

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Beck Defeats Brandt In Pitchers' Battle

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	3	1	.750
Brooklyn	3	1	.750
Chicago	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	2	2	.400
Cincinnati	1	2	.333
St. Louis	1	2	.333
Boston	0	2	.000

Result April 19

Brooklyn 2, Boston 1 (10 innings).
All other games postponed.

For the second time this season the Boston Braves received excellent pitching, but finished on the short end of the score. Yesterday it was Brooklyn, with Walter Beck, big right-handed rookie, handing defeat to the Braves. The score was 2 to 1, in 10 innings.

Ed Brandt held the Dodgers to five hits and gave only one base on balls, but that single pass came in the tenth and accounted for the winning run. The Braves made eight safeties, but fell down hopelessly in the pinches. On the other hand, Beck pitched brilliant ball for Brooklyn. His side-arm delivery had the Braves fooled and his work with men on base was remarkable. The youngster's control was almost perfect. Bissonette and Stripp each made two hits behind Beck. The score:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

Batteries—Beck and Lopez; Brandt and Hogan. Umpires—Stark and Klem. Time—2h.

Wells Players Win

The Wells Memorial Checker Club defeated Maine in their annual April 19th team match held at the club quarters, yesterday, by winning 10 games, drawing 30 and losing 6.

International League

No games played April 19.

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The Home Forum

Changing Patterns

SO OFTEN have I traveled down from Jaalam to Boston that the route is a beaten path. You take the bus to the Junction, and wait for the train; then towns pass, and you cross a river, and lose it, and find it again as it wanders back. And here, for a flashing instant of passing, under an arched bridge and down the flat vista of the Basin, is the distant red-brown mass of Beacon Hill, sweeping up to the golden dome of the State House in a curve as sib and as dear to your true Bostonian as is the perfect curve of Fujiyama to the Japanese.

This passes, usually, almost without note, as familiar things pass without leaving an impression. But on this morning, through some trick of cloud shadows, a slanting shaft of sunlight lay warm and golden on the hill; while, brooding in smoky shadow about it, standing in silent watch about the Hill and the golden dome, there loomed the towers and ziggurats, the pinnacles and great gray cubes of the modern city. They made the familiar sweeping contour of the Hill a thing of strangeness; it was, for an instant, as though huge gray sea beasts had crept in on the morning sea wind, and had camped down about the old Hill, waiting.

Even as that swift glimpse passed, I felt a quick revulsion. I saw Boston as a prim and patient Andromeda, in bombazine hoopskirts and square-bowed spectacles, waiting in pathetic meekness while the sea-beasts gathered for her destruction; these great bulks gathered about the Hill and, reaching up to overshadow it, seemed menacing, a cresting gray wave about to overwhelm the city. And my swift sense of rejection and menace puzzled me until I found the reason for it. Insensibly, I found, I had contrasted this fleeting sight of the city with another view—with that of the Boston of a century before.

* * *

This view was from the harbor. And beyond the harbor, whipped by a slanting wind, beyond a ship with furled sails, were the wharves with masts and yards pricking the sky. Here were ships trading to distant ports, to the Baltic, and up the straits to Smyrna, to Havana and the Far East. They sailed, they came home past the Graves and Castle Island, they were warped in at wharves muttering with the slow thunder of hooves. Beyond wharves and warehouses redolent with many cargoes were quiet neighborhoods clustering about scattered church spires. And above all, above wharves and ships and the solid red brick houses of the Hill, houses with counterparts in every Atlantic port from Annapolis to Portland, rose the Bulfinch front and the golden dome of the State House.

There was about this view of the town a definite pattern, a lost simplicity. Its pattern was functional—a fringe of commerce, then dwellings and churches, and above all and giving it unity the golden dome of the house of government. In its formation the old town was as simple and direct as my own town of Jaalam, with its cross roads swinging about the shaded green of the Common, its schools and churches and shops and Town House centered at easy driving distance from the scattered farms. Jaalam drew its pattern from the farms, from the soil; Boston was founded on the sea, and its pattern was common not only with other ports of the Atlantic coast but with Tyre and Tangier, with Genoa and white Marseilles of the Greeks as well. These seaboard towns had changed but little in the centuries. Sailing masters under Augustus Cæsar, masters of brown-sailed traders creeping up from the green Nile and the purple coasts to Hispania, would have found much in common with ship masters under the Crowninshields, bringing in square-sterned ships from cold Riga and the scented shores of Sumatra. The scope, the voyages, had outgrown the Mediterranean cradle, but the pattern persisted and the basic things remained in common—strange cargoes, the problems of wind and weather and sea to meet, at the voyage's end the simplicity of wharves and warehouses, quiet neighborhoods and a rising hill.

* * *

But now that pattern was shattered. No longer were there neighborhoods, each clustered about its church spire, all mounting the suave sloping Hill to the golden dome; houses were lost, spires were lost, the dome and the Hill were submerged and lost in this cresting wave of great gray and buff buildings, their peaks glittering as, like Gargarus, they stood up and took the morning. And I had regretted that loss, had felt something ugly and confused in this passing glimpse down the broad river basin.

I wondered why, for I liked and admired these great structures. They have the dignity of bulk, the impressiveness of mass. Grouped, as in New York, though the effect in detail is restless, though among themselves these buildings shoulder and strive, crowd and elbow one another, there is still a fantastic imagery about their sheer walls pierced by uncounted windows, their bulks leading in diminishing steps upward. Of their possibilities for beauty you catch something in looking out over Philadelphia from a plane drifting into flat Camden port; above the low plateau between the rivers rises a massed hill of masonry in jagged peaks and broken ledges filled with blue shadows, shining with walls of light. And as I thought of these, and of the lake front cliffs of Chicago, I began to see that about these modern cities, as well as the old towns, there is a definite pattern. These tall grouped buildings, reaching up and climbing, express order rising from confusion, the grouping and centralization of many endeavors, supplanting the small and incoördinate ways of an older generation.

But one gains this sense only when the old pattern is lost and submerged completely. And there, I thought, I had the cause of my swift feeling of rejection. In Boston the old pattern persists. And because it persists, because Boston is still a city in transition, because through its sturdy New England conservatism it still clings to the old, the contrast between the old and the new is here more evident. In this mingling of old buildings and new, this jumbling of dwarfs and titans, there was a departure from a settled order and a groping toward a new which was, as yet, not completely discovered.

* * *

Yet even this didn't, for me, settle it completely. The trouble had been in my own thinking. Only in part had that swift sense of rejection come, because I had seen the passing of the old order and had not seen the emergence of the new. It went deeper than that. In these vast buildings, camped down about the prim Andromeda of the Hill, I had seen the symbols of change, and something in me had resisted that. It had resisted because I saw only the change, the confusion, the departure from the old order, and did not see clearly the goal toward which the changed pattern was making. My rejection, basically, was neither a clinging to the old nor a distrust of the new, but a resistance to the pattern itself.

For change, and growth, and reaching out from the familiar to the undiscovered is the only permanent pattern; the static moment to which we cling, in which unperceived change is always busy, could we but see it, and the static moment which we look forward to as the goal, are both departures from the pattern. The one would disown growth, the other would fix its limits. And we can do neither. We may regret the lost simplicity of the familiar; and yet, as we look back, it seems queerly childish, a memory of the days when we were very young and order meant only obedience to parental authority We do not wish to go back to that; we cannot go back. We have grown, and our world has grown with us. We are no longer in childhood, and we are not yet in the full stature of manhood. Though in some ways our thinking, and our cities which are the expression of that thought, have remained in the old pattern, in others it has shot up into white towers taking the sunlight. And who can set a limit upon change, fix a goal for growth? Even these tall towers are not the end; they will, in time, give room to something better.

I look upon them now with more friendly eyes; and, as I go through the swirl of traffic in Church Green, I find myself no longer thinking with a faint nostalgia of the days when this was quiet Church Green and Summer Street was a neighborhood of staid red brick houses with bow fronts. Instead, my eyes go to the sweeping cornice of a department store, drawing a slow curve against the blue spring sky, and to the sunlit towers making up from the flat roofs of the older pattern, promising and pointing upward.

DANIEL CHASE.

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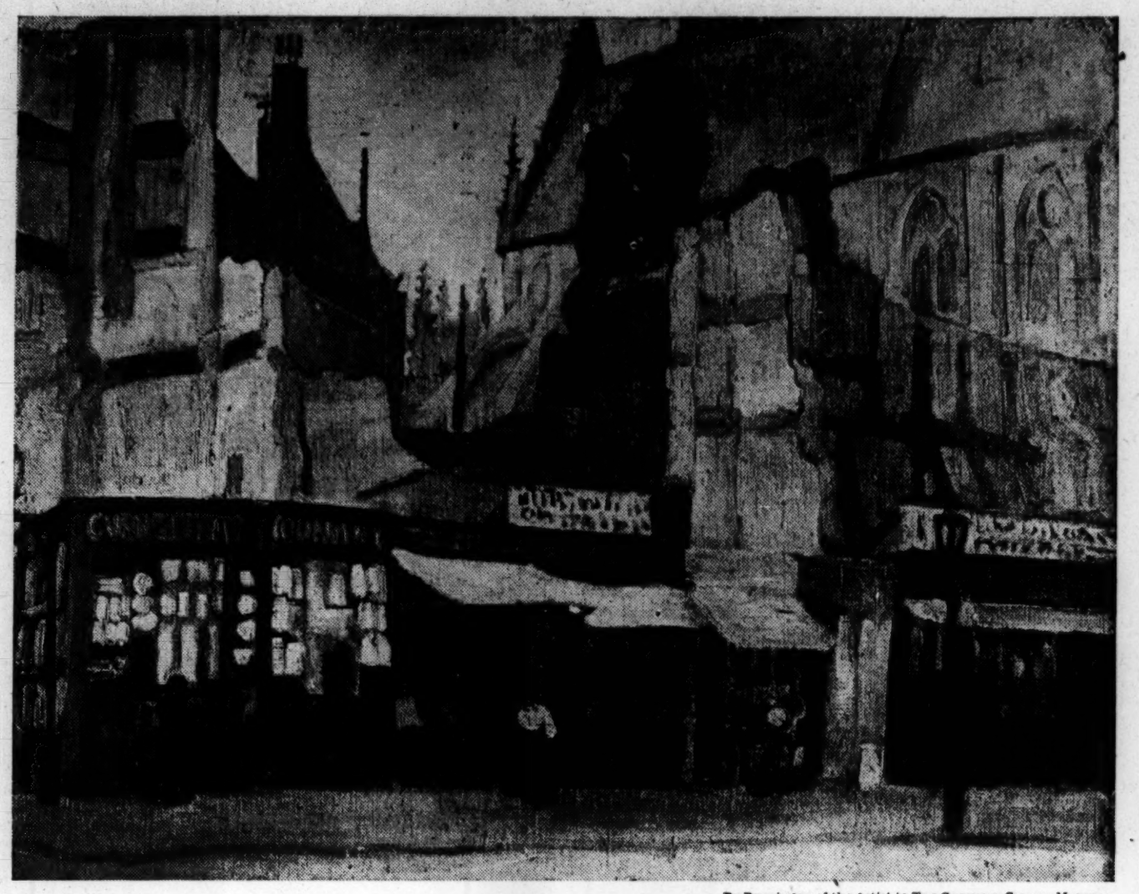
A Fighting Man of Sentiment

Hazlitt at his best is a very entertaining and tonic writer. He observes acutely and expresses himself with vigor and without strain. His range of interest is wide and his choice of words almost always nice, though not, as the over-worked modern epithet has it, "meticulous," which means, of course, anxious, overscrupulous, fearful. Hazlitt is not meticulous; he moves without fear because he knows his way, and does not break down the hedges or trample the flowers with the nervous impudence of the literary bounder. This makes him a pleasant man to follow. . . .

But it was Hazlitt's misfortune to have, alongside of his naturally keen sentiments, an obstinate pugnacity which impelled him to transform a discussion into a controversy, a controversy into a quarrel, and a quarrel into a conflict *à outrance*. This kept him in hot water, diverted his great gifts to unprofitable uses, lost him many friends, procured him many savage enemies, obscured for a time his real merits as a writer, and generally made a mess of his life. . . .

In spite of these vagaries, Hazlitt continued writing, and writing at times with extraordinary brilliancy. *The Spirit of the Age*, a series of contemporary portraits, published in 1825, is full of good work. There are some excellent essays in *The Plain Speaker*, 1826. A passage from one of these later essays will take the bad taste of *Liber Amoris* out of our mouths. The paper is a description of a conversation among friends in Charles Lamb's rooms in Mitre Court. Lamb suggested the subject of the talk: *Of Persons One Would Wish to Have Seen*.

Ayrton guessed that Lamb's choice would be Sir Isaac Newton and John Locke. But Lamb stammered: "No, because they were not really persons—only great names." He said he would rather have seen Sir Thomas Browne and Fulke Greville because "their writings are riddles, and they themselves the most mysterious of personages"—which sounds something like our present theme of "problematic natures." So the discussion goes on. Chaucer is named, and Dr. Donne, and Dante, and Columbus, and Oliver Cromwell, and Judas Iscariot, and many others, with ingenious arguments *pro* and *con*. Then Lamb speaks again. "There is only one other person I can ever think of after this. If Shakespeare was to come into this room, we should all rise to meet him. But if that person was to come into it, we should all fall down and try to kiss the hem of his garment." —From "The Man Behind the Book: Essays in Understanding," by HENRY VAN DYKE. (New York: Scribners.)



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Street Scene in Paris: From a Painting by Agnes von Bülow.

Mere Tribute to Memory

He had a hearty dislike of all lessons. From the beginning, he tended to assume that the world was his oyster, and that a benevolent waiter would, at the appropriate moment, crack the shell for him. For some time, therefore, he preferred to sit with an open book, pretending that he was reading the meaningless letters. Indeed, he earned sixpence from the ever-bountiful Mrs. Heyn by reading out from a book on her lap the following mystic words:

Mensa—a table.
Mensam—a table.
Mense—of a table.
Mensæ—to a table.
Mensa—by a table.

It was only when Mrs. Heyn eagerly congratulated Consola on his precocity that it was discovered that the book was Grimm's Fairy Tales, and that he was repeating by rote a lesson of Oswald's. As only too often happened in his career, instead of being mulcted of the sixpence, he was given another as tribute to his memory.

Nevertheless, he contrived in due course to master both the alphabet and, much later, the multiplication tables—which always seemed a mere silliness to him. . . . But what interest to anyone was afforded by the fact that four times two are eight, and five times three either fifteen, sixteen or seventeen, according as memory served? Eight was just as much a number as two, as dull, as insignificant, as sullen. If one took two sticks and placed two more by their side, it was true that there were four sticks, but they were just sticks. They didn't, for example, turn into snakes or unite themselves in lines of fire like a catherine-wheel. The boy suggested to Consola that all this business of numbers might be taken for granted. To his chagrin she assured him that nobody could be called a man who could not do his multiplication tables. He persisted because he wished to be a man—chiefly on account of the length of trouser permitted to adults. . . .

It was a curious fact that while words in themselves were a delight and a constant surprise, the constituent letters the boy regarded with a personal hostility. Pot-hooks and hangers still haunt occasional dreams with their distorted shapes. Miserably they were wont to hang across the page like a disconsolate mackintoshed mob returning at night in a Tube train. Sometimes they lolled out at wide angles; at others, under the impulse of the conductor, they moved a little closer into a gang, exchanging insult and hatred. It seemed unlikely that they would ever sort themselves out in order to alight at their appropriate stations . . . The words were no better. At the head of the page some fiendish writing-master had achieved "bogey" at every hole. The copies below were such muffs that it was impossible to give them a handicap. They missed their drive; they sliced; they pulled, they got lost in bunkers; broke a club and then broke their heart. They crouched defiantly in corners, challenging anyone to read them or to mitigate their secret sorrows.—HUMBERT WOLFE, in "Now a Stranger." (London: Cassell & Company).

THE artist will see picturesqueness in a scene where the average passer-by will see nothing but the ugliness of débris. When the housebreakers are actually at work, there are usually knots of onlookers standing by in awe of those intrepid men who, on some dizzy perch, hack the bricks almost from under their feet. But the numerous possibilities of pictorial form will escape the eye of the uninitiated. The artist, however, is aware of the abundant opportunities afforded by these scenes, and he experiences pleasure at the sight of some new vista unexpectedly revealed: fantastic wall shapes silhouetted against the sky, and strange color patterns.

Perhaps the curious color patchwork is the most fascinating aspect of house demolition to the painter, for, when dwellings are cleft, their walls exhibit in broad daylight the queerest and most interesting effects with gay wall papers of florid design, and faded distempers harmonizing or clashing in extraordinary degree. Not all artists, however, will interpret their impressions; when they do, the work is mostly accompanied with success, since the artist knows that it is far better to do that which inspires than to do something merely for the doing.

Mrs. Agnes von Bülow is an enterprising and versatile artist who merits distinction for her boldness of brushwork and coloring, her vigorous draftsmanship, and general productivity. There seems to be no place in her world barren of possibilities, whether it be drab street, smart boulevard, café, concert hall, or any other place indoors or outdoors. Both the artist and her husband, Mr. Joachim von Bülow, were brought up in Germany and have traveled afield; finding, particularly in Paris, where they studied art, and in Brussels, where they have made their home, much work to their liking.

This picture of a Parisian street is a typical example of Mrs. von Bülow's robust handling of oil paint, and illustrates the pictorial possibilities of a drab scene of demolition in the hands of an alert and skilled woman painter.

Clouds

O Sun-Tipped Clouds—
Bearing in your heart the April tears
That in good time
Will bring the daffodils to lands I know,
So that under the apple-boughs,
All honey-bright the air will be with trumpet-blooms,
Swaying, curtseying, dipping in the breeze,
Making the heart glad with songs of Spring—
O sun-tipped clouds, with healing in your tears,
I would my grief had such a touch as yours,
That it could call forth glory from the heart
And wonderful, glancing joys
And loveliness.

—From "Poems," by GEORGE VILLIERS. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

ВОСТРЕБОВАНИЕ ДОБРА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Наука.

ВЕКСЕЛЬ только тогда подлежит к уплате, когда на ряду с обозначенной в нем суммой, написано: "по предъявлению" или "по требованию,"—или же когда этот вексель бессрочный. Деньги лежащие в банке на чьем нибудь счету выдаются по первому требованию, —если нет к тому препятствий, в силу какого нибудь иного соглашения.

В бесконечности божественной Любви всегда лежат несметные богатства для всех, кто предъявляет свои требования в надлежащем порядке. Срок уплаты, обозначенный в Библии,—Слове Божьем, обращенном к Его детям, гласит—теперь. "Вот, теперь время благоприятное, вот, теперь день спасения." Богатства эти неисчерпаемы, и нет таких нужд, которые не могли-бы быть ими удовлетворены.

Почему-же все нуждающиеся не пользуются благосостоянием, дарованным людям от Бога, почему не освобождаются от своих долгов, от бедности и ограничений? Чтобы взять со своего счета деньги из банка, вкладчик должен сообразоваться с известными правилами. Он должен лично выписать чек; и он сам, и подпись его должны быть известны банку; в ином случае требуется, чтобы какое-нибудь ответственное лицо удостоверило его личность.

Но дело в том, что бедный человек зачастую вовсе даже и не знает, что духовное богатство принадлежит ему в силу его наследственных прав, ибо он дитя Божие. Ему неизвестно что в Библии многообразно и совершенно определенно говорится об этом факте. Например: "не видел того глаз, не слышало ухо, и не приходило то на сердце человеку, что приготовил Бог любящим Его." "Принесите все десятины в дом хранилища, . . . и хотя в этом испытайте Меня, говорит Господь Саваоф: не открою-ли Я для вас отверстий небесных и не изолью-ли на вас благословения до избытка?" Далее, бедный человек зачастую не умеет просить об уплате следуемого, ибо не знает какие для этого нужно выполнить условия; или-же не отдает себе отчета в чем собственно заключается его действительная нужда. А может быть также в нем недостаточно любви, чтобы понять, что имя его написано "на небесах."

Изучение Библии должно ему показать какой запас духовного богатства для него уготован. А как можно черпать из этого духовного богатства, — этому научит его книга текста Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,"—труд Mary Baker Eddy. И тогда, повинуясь закону божественной любви, он сможет предъявить и доказать свои наследственные права.

Наследуя библию он узнает чего требует от него Бог. Он прочтет, например, во Второзаконии: "Итак, Израиль, чего требует от тебя Господь, Бог твой? Того только, чтобы ты боялся Господа, Бога твоего, ходил всеми путями Его, и любил Его, и служил Господу Богу твоему, от всего сердца твоего и от всей души твоей." Кто не повинуется законам своей страны, кто не честен в своих семейных или деловых отношениях, тот не служит Богу, добру, как должно—от всего сердца. Но через духовное просветление он может в любую минуту перестать служить материальным чувствам и начать служить Богу, божественной Любви.

Изучающий книгу текста Христианской Науки, ближе узнает Бога. Он научится понимать, что все добро пребывает в Разуме, в Боге. Он также научится, как надо получать из божественного Разума истинные идеи; эти-же правдивые идеи, претворяясь в действие через его собственное мышление, в свою очередь внесут благо в его жизнь. И он тогда поймет на личном опыте, что все хорошее в пределах досягаемости. Живя любовью, т. е. применяя любовь на практике, он станет таким образом черпать из божественной Любви. Тачно так же будет он пользоваться божественным Разумом, отражая его посредством истинных мыслей.

Быть может запрасы материальных чувств и будут стараться завладеть нашим временем и вниманием, побуждая нас отложить, или отменить то или иное проявление добра, которого ждут от нас запрасы духовного порядка. Но Богом дано человеку господство надо всем, в том числе и над всеми истинными идеями. Благодаря этому факту люди узнают "какова целительная сила разума, когда он пропитан духовной истиной, поднимающей человека над потребностями материи." Так говорит Mrs. Eddy в книге своей "The People's Idea of God" (стр. 12) Мы можем постоянно приглашать к себе в гости ангелов—возвышенные мысли,—и принимать их у себя в сознании до тех пор пока одно за другим не умолкнут ложные притязания материальных чувств.

Просить добро, просить хорошее, есть наше исключительное право, ибо мы "сонаследники . . . Христу," — а добро есть наше законное наследие. Ну, чтобы мы подумали о человеке, которому было сообщено, что он получил наследство и который не стал-бы его требовать? Mrs. Eddy говорит: "Я требую много любви, призываю деятельных свидетелей для того, чтобы испытать ее, и ожидаю от этого благородные жертвы и великие достижения (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 250). Практиканты, т. е. лица посвятившие себя делу врачевания Христианской Наукой, часто напоминают ученикам этой Науки, что в области духовного мышления спрос и предложение—равны. Но ученики эти хотя и затрачивают не мало энергии в попытке понять наличие всем доступного добра—однако быть может не исполняют того, что от них требуется, чтобы добро это претворилось в действие. Требовать "много любви" в ответ на предложение любви можно только одним путем: проявлением любви в ежедневной жизни.—Тогда исполнится Писание: "Любовь никогда не перестает."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Наука на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

April

And now there is April—
Smiling through fingers of rain,
Bringing red to the maple tips
And green to the waking plain;

And now there are cherry blossoms
Decking the leafless trees,
And the breath of wild arbutus
Caught in a wandering breeze.

AILEEN L. FISHER.

Demanding Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE sum stated in a negotiable document is payable on demand when the words "at sight," "on presentation," or "on demand" are included in it, or when no time for payment is specified. A sum of money deposited in a bank to the credit of an individual is payable on his demand, unless otherwise stated.

At all times there are infinite riches on deposit in the infinitude of divine Love, for all who make demand in the proper way. The time specified in the Bible, God's Word to His children, is now: "Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." These riches are inexhaustible and adequate for every need.

Why does not every needy one avail himself of man's God-given wealth and free himself from debt, poverty, and limitation? A bank depositor must conform to certain requirements before he can draw upon the money deposited in a bank to his credit. He must personally draw a check for it; he must be known at the bank, have his signature on file, or be identified by some responsible individual.

Many times the needy one does not know that spiritual wealth is his by right of his inheritance as a child of God. He is unacquainted with the Bible, which states this fact in various ways, as for instance: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, . . . and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Often he does not know how to demand payment because he does not know what is required of him or the nature of his true need. Perhaps, too, he may not love sufficiently to realize that his name is "written in heaven."

A study of the Bible will show him what spiritual wealth is in store for him; and a study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will show him how to draw upon this spiritual wealth. Then his own obedience to the law of divine Love will enable him to claim and prove his inheritance.

In his search of the Scriptures he will learn what God requires of him. For instance, in Deuteronomy he will read, "And now, Israel, what doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to fear the Lord thy God, to walk in all his ways, and to love him, and to serve the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul." If a man is unfaithful to the laws of his land, to home relations or to business relations, he is not serving God, good, with all his heart. Through spiritual enlightenment he may at any time, however, turn from serving the demands of material sense and serve God, divine Love.

In studying the Christian Science textbook he will acquaint himself with God. He will learn that all good is resident in the divine Mind, God. He will learn how to draw upon divine Mind for true ideas, and will prove that these righteous ideas, being active in his own thinking, will in turn bring good into his experience. He will then understand that all good is within reach, and he will begin to draw upon divine Love by exercising love, and upon divine Mind by reflecting Mind, thinking true thoughts.

The demands of material sense may clamor for time and attention in an effort to delay or deflect the good which obedience to the demands of spiritual sense calls into expression. But man has God-given dominion over all things, including all true ideas; and utilizing this fact, men can know "what a power mind is to heal when imbued with the spiritual truth that lifts man above the demands of matter," in the words of Mrs. Eddy (The People's Idea of God, p. 12). Men can entertain angels, exalted thoughts, until one by one the erroneous demands of material sense are silenced.

It is our privilege to demand good, for we are "joint-heirs with Christ," and good is our rightful inheritance. What would be thought of one who had been notified that he had inherited a fortune, and who failed to demand it? Mrs. Eddy says, "I make strong demands on love, call for active witnesses to prove it, and noble sacrifices and grand achievements as its results" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 250). Many times when students are reminded by faithful practitioners of Christian Science that supply and demand are equal in the realm of spiritual thinking, they expend much effort in trying to realize that good is present and available, but they may fail to conform to the demands which are requisite to bring this good into expression. The only way to "make strong demands" on the supply of love is to express love in one's daily life. Then will the Scripture be fulfilled, Love "never faileth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Æ Presents the Character in Irish Poetry

There is a character in the Irish poetry translated by Frank O'Connor which is in much of the literature in Irish, and which persists in Anglo-Irish literature in our time. I do not think this Irish character has been well understood. It arose partly out of the isolation of Ireland as an island, and partly because Ireland was never part of the ancient Roman empire. Those ancient Romans were great builders but they were also great destroyers, and they obliterated in England, France and Spain almost all traces of the culture which preceded their own. In Ireland never subject to the Latin domination there are rich survivals of a culture almost unaffected by the later European. It continued the primeval culture of imagination which was, I think, the culture of the world before the Greeks came with the beginnings of philosophy and science. People simply imagined things about the universe, and what do we not owe to that imagination which discovered above this world its heaven worlds and its god worlds, and populated them with pantheons of divinities. How dark would nature seem to us, how arid our literature and art, but for the imagination of our Græco-Latin ancestors and their tribes of gods, nymphs, naiads, dryads, hama dryads, oreads, fauns, and satyrs. India and Persia had their own divinities; and in Ireland the imagination of the ancestors created images which are as beautiful as any to the artist mind. Angus, the Celtic Eros, a beautiful young man circled by dazzling singing birds, his messengers which he sang into the hearts of young men and girls . . . , Lug who comes over the waters on a winged horse out of the Land of Promise, Mananan the sea god with his boat, the Ocean Sweeper, Lir with his transformed children and the hosts of the Sidhe, all clearcut, bright and beautiful to the imagination. Whatever element of truth lay in these imaginations was poetic or spiritual truth, a relation of myth and image to deep inner being. . . . While European thought was being disciplined by philosophy and science, Ireland outside the European system was unaffected by these and continued for long centuries the primæval culture of imagination. As it was never part of the Roman empire its own culture was not extinguished and it had not to fill the void with a culture of Græco-Latin origins. In the Irish literature philosophy and science are absent. We never had even a great Irish theologian. Johannes Scotus Erigena, the one Irishman of intellect capable of rationalizing spiritual nature, went to Europe and became the greatest of mediæval heretics. There were few intellectual influences to deflect the Irish culture from its natural development. As with other peoples its imagination stormed the heavens. There are in Irish literature many voyages to heaven world or faery. But there was not as in Europe any rationalizing by philosophy of these heavenly adventures. Philosophy might have been a net to catch and sustain the spirit in its descent to earth and to keep it from despair at its fall. But the Irish never seem to have made any attempt to rationalize their vision.—From an Essay on the Character in Irish Literature by Æ., in "The Wild Bird's Nest: Poems from the Irish," by FRANK O'CONNOR. (Dublin, Ireland: The Cuala Press.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Sharp Advance In Stock Prices Is Spectacular

Exchange Trading Machinery Severely Taxed by Big Market

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The overnight announcement that the United States had cut loose from the gold standard produced an explosion of buying in speculative markets today.

Stocks surged up 1 to more than 9 points in the most active trading in nearly three years, while sensitive commodities generally surged up anew, and the dollar again dropped in foreign exchange trading. Markets cooled off somewhat after midday, however, and nearly half the advance in shares was lost in profit-taking.

Stocks calculated to benefit by enhancement of inventories were particularly strong. Corn Products jumped more than 9 points, then slid back 4. International Nickel jumped 3⅝ with a transfer of 40,000 shares, then slid back 2. A 6-point jump in National Steel was more than half lost.

Profit-taking in the late trading reduced gains about half after the avalanche of early buying.

Corn Products and International Silver were up about 6 points, while earlier gains of around 5 were halved by American Telephone, National Steel, Anaconda and Continental Can.

Turnover approximated 6,800,000 shares.

Raw Material Prices

While hopes or fears of definite reduction in the purchasing power of the dollar were evidently the chief motivating factor in the rush into such sensitive speculative media as stocks, which should be expected to advance as much or more than the dollar depreciates, there was also the sanguine hope that the impetus given to raw material prices would revive the profit motive in business and spur sweeping economic recovery.

Metals were notable in the advance in commodities. Copper jumped from 5⅝ to 6 cents a pound, which was still well under average production costs in this country. Silver surged up further, and lead and zinc made substantial gains. The silver stocks, however, ran into considerable profit-taking, and some actually sold a little under last night's close. The electric power issues were again somewhat sluggish, with Consolidated Gas dipping for a time under the previous close.

Wall Street was keenly interested in Washington reports of the Administration's plan to organize private industry for revived activity, and was hopeful that it might be particularly effective in such a business as oil, which has been struggling with internal strife.

Companies with foreign connections were helped by the jump in foreign currencies, notably International Telephone, which had its sharpest advance in a long time. Rubbers were helped not only by the inflationary rise in prices, but by reports that a new restriction agreement was being worked out by the Dutch and British.

Bond Prices Uncertain

The bond market, uncertain regarding the ultimate effects of the gold embargo, managed currency and inflation, continued to move in a highly irregular manner today.

United States Government securities and the so-called "gilt-edge" corporation groups generally were under pressure with losses ranging from fractions to two or more points. Many secondary, or semi-speculative loans, however, duplicated their soaring performance of the previous session. Renewed strength was also displayed by foreign dollar issues.

Liquidation of Liberty Fourth 4¼s was the feature of the federal section. This issue was off around 32-32nds of a point. Liberty 3½s lagged to par and Treasury long-term bonds, while not quite so active as yesterday, were off fractionally to about a point.

Corporation climbers up 1 to as much as 6 points in some instances included American & Foreign Power is, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Canadian Pacific Debenutre 4s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Goodrich 6½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 4½s and 5s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, United States Rubber 5s, Warner Bros. 6s and Western Union 5s. Heavier issues included some of American Telephone, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Consolidated Gas, Duquesne Light, North American, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania and Cincinnati Gas.

German bonds again stepped up 1 to around 3 points, while gains of 1 to 2 or more were recorded by some issues of Argentina, Australia, Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

Railway Earnings

Kansas City Southern
(Including Texarkana & Fort Smith)

	1933	1932
March gross	$695,399	$845,523
Net after tax	73,974	36,324
Three mos' gross	2,106,015	2,615,213
Net aft tax	227,219	379,015

Pennsylvania R. R.

	1933	1932
Feb def af chgs	$920,783	*$476,450
2 mos def	938,506	*808,889

*Surplus.

Southern Pacific

	1933	1932
Feb def aft chgs	$2,514,401	$1,704,331
2 mos def	5,148,401	4,098,883

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville

	1933	1932
Feb def af chgs	$181,242	$165,919
2 months def	402,593	322,144

London Quotations

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Consols for money today were 76⅛; De Beers 4⅝ and Rand Mines 5⅜. Money was ⅜ per cent and discount rates—short and three-month bills ½@⅝ per cent.

Pennsylvania Loadings

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Freight loadings of the Pennsylvania System last week totaled 73,589 cars, compared with 72,947 in the previous week and 88,775 a year ago.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 20	Last Apr. 19
20⅞	13⅛	1.20	Abraham & Str	500	22⅞	21¾	22	20⅞
5⅜	3	..	Adams Express	16000	6¾	6	6¼	5⅝
15⅝	8	..	Adams Millis	500	13¼	11	11	10
10⅛	6½	..	Addressograph	1500	7⅛	6½	7	6
2⅝	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	800	3	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
10½	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	1000	11	9	9	8
64⅞	47½	3	Air Reduction	5400	11¼	10¼	11	10⅛
15⅝	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	31400	64⅞	62¾	63⅞	60⅛
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	37500	15⅜	14½	15½	13¾
3½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	4300	1¼	1	1¼	1
2¾	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	1700	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8¾	5	..	Allegheny Steel	300	15	13¾	15	13½
89½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	90	101½	89	99	8
121⅞	116½	7	Allied Chem pf	41000	93¾	90	92¼	89¼
10⅞	6	..	Allis Chalmers	100	117	117	117	110¼
9½	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	12000	12¼	11	11¾	10⅞
1⅝	⅜	..	Amal Leather	700	10	9½	9½	8¾
8½	5	..	Amal Leather pf	200	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30½	18½	2	Amerada	100	9	9	9	8¾
143⅞	77¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	3700	29½	28¾	29¼	29¼
13⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	400	14¾	13¾	13	13⅜
39⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	1300	14	13⅜	14	12½
4⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	30	37	35	35	32
22½	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	7600	5¾	5	5	4⅜
15⅝	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	220	22½	19½	19½	20½
70½	40½	4	Am Can	1700	19½	16¾	19½	15¾
11¼	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	62300	74⅞	72½	74½	70
26	15	..	Am Car & F pf	2600	13	11½	11⅞	10
3¼	1⅜	..	Am Chain	700	30	27½	27½	26
8	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	2	2	2	2
40	34	35	Am Chicle	200	8½	8¼	8¼	8
4	2	..	Am Colortype	1400	41	40	40¾	39¾
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	2½	2¼	2¼	2
1¼	1	..	En Encaustic T	4600	18⅜	16½	16½	16
10⅜	3⅞	..	Am European	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
8⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	200	6⅜	6¼	6¼	5
19⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	62000	10⅞	8¾	10	8
12	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow pf	4000	19	16	16½	14½
9¾	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	2700	12¾	12	12½	11⅜
5½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	2200	12	9¾	9¾	9¼
4½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
22	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	700	5¾	5	5	4½
6½	3¾	..	Am Ice	400	23⅜	22	22	21
8⅜	4¼	..	Am International	2300	6½	6¼	6¼	6
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	17000	10⅜	8⅝	10	8
35½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	4100	15	12	12½	12
2¼	1	..	Am Mach & Met	300	39½	37	39½	37
8¼	2½	2	Am Metal	800	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¼
28¼	18⅜	..	Am Metal 6%	3200	9⅜	8¾	9	8¼
30	17	1½	Am News	530	30	27¾	29½	26
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	20	19	19	19	19
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	19400	7½	6¾	7	6¾
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	700	16	14	14	13½
8½	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	1300	14¼	12¾	14¼	11⅝
11⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	10900	24	22	23⅞	21⅜
24⅞	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	29600	13⅜	12	13⅜	11⅝
16	11½	2	Am Seating	300	25	24	24	23
27¼	10¾	..	Am Shipbuilding	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
58¾	31	..	Am Smelt & Ref	63700	31½	29¾	31½	29¼
44	30½	..	Am Smelt & R pf	1100	41	39½	40	36⅞
9⅜	4⅜	..	Am Snuff 6% pf	700	45	44	44	44
37¾	30	3½	Am Steel Fdries	3200	12	9½	9½	9¼
51⅝	21½	2	Am Stores	400	38½	37¼	38⅜	37
100	80	4	Am Sugar Ref	12700	52	49	49½	50⅞
109⅜	86½	9	Am Sug Ref pf	12100	96	91¼	96	90
9	4⅜	..	Am Tel & Tel	58200	96	91¼	99½	100
18⅞	10	..	Am Type Fndrs	500	7	6⅞	7	6
10½	10⅜	1	Am Type F pf	10	15	14¼	14½	13
16⅜	9½	.60	Am Wat W & E	8500	15⅞	13¾	15⅜	13½
58	35	6	Am WW&E ct	800	14	10⅝	14	11¼
6⅞	3½	..	Am Wat 1pf	300	14	11	11⅜	10⅞
34½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen	2700	8¾	7	8⅝	6⅞
1	¾	..	Amal Woolen pf	100	5	5	5	4
3¼	2½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	300	36½	34	36	34½
5¼	3¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	20	3	3	3	3
31½	25	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	2900	6¼	5½	5⅝	5
10	5	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	500	35¼	34	35¼	31½
15½	8½	.60	Anaconda Cop	79400	15¾	11⅞	12¼	10
66	62¼	6½	Anchor Cap	2100	13⅜	12	12	12½
4⅜	2⅜	..	Anchor Cap pf	100	70	70	70	70
1¾	1	..	Andes Copper	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛
16¼	3¾	1	A P W Paper	500	11½	11½	11½	11
55	41	7	Archer Daniels	600	18½	16⅝	18	16
2¾	1¼	..	Armour Del pf	700	56⅜	55	56¾	55
7⅜	4	..	Armour Ill A	41300	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
16⅝	7	..	Armour Ill B	15100	2	1⅞	2	1¾
1⅜	⅝	..	Armour Ill pf	9700	18¾	17	18¾	16
51½	48½	..	Arnold Constable	700	2¾	2¼	2¾	2
8	3½	..	Artloom Corp pf	200	50½	50	50	50
35	18	..	Asso Dry Goods	5700	8⅜	8	8½	7¾
31½	15	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	34½
16	6¾	1	Asso Oil	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½
47¾	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	20	14	14	14	14
68	50	..	Atchison pf	20600	47¾	44⅞	46¾	43⅜
26⅝	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	50000	60	60	60	58
4⅝	4½	..	Atl Gulf & WI	3600	23⅜	22¼	23	22
17⅜	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	100	59	59	59	59
56½	31½	2	Atlas Powder	17200	17⅜	16⅜	17	16¾
13⅜	7⅝	..	Auburn Auto	800	13⅜	12½	12½	12
8⅜	5½	..	Austin Nichols	72400	41¼	38⅞	39½	38½
		..	Aviation Corp Del	34800	9	8¼	8¾	8⅜

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6⅛	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	2600	5½	4½	4⅝	4⅜
15⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	70	13¾	12½	13	11⅝
15¾	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	13000	11½	10½	11	10½
26¾	20	2	Balt & Ohio pf	500	13	11¾	11¾	11¾
85	68⅜	7	Bangor & Aroos	700	28	25¾	26	25
9⅞	5⅛	..	Bangor & Ar pf	20	80	80	80	80
4⅞	3	..	Barker Bros pf	20	6	6	6	5½
18⅜	7	..	Barnsdall A	18700	4⅞	4½	4¾	4½
6	3½	..	Beatrice Cream	2900	18	16½	17¼	15⅜
54½	45	3	Belding Hem	3100	6¼	4¾	5	4½
65½	62¼	4.09	Beech-Nut Pack	4700	55½	53¾	54½	53
11½	6⅛	..	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
17⅞	9	..	Bendix Aviation	15100	11¾	10½	11	10⅜
21	10¼	..	Best & Co	9600	19	17½	19	17½
64⅜	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	6000	25	22	22⅞	20¼
9¾	6⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	2000	51	46	48	44½
8	3½	..	Bigelow Sanford	120	11½	10¼	11½	9⅜
18⅛	9¼	..	Blaw Knox	400	8⅜	8	8⅜	8
59	52	5†	Bohn Alum & Br	11200	18⅝	17⅞	18	17⅞
26¾	18	1.60	Bon Ami A	300	56	56	56	53
10	5½	..	Borden	17900	28⅜	27	27½	26½
5⅛	2¾	..	Borg Warner	4200	10½	9½	10	9¼
9½	4⅜	6	Briggs Mfg	2700	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅛
31	21¾	1	Briggs & Strat	100	10½	9½	9½	9
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn Man T	11200	30½	28⅜	30½	29⅞
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	2400	76	75	75	76½
33	28½	3	Brown Shoe	1200	73	66¼	73	70
3	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	1200	38¾	35	36¾	31½
4½	2	..	Bruns Terminal	400	5	4⅝	4⅝	4
36	20½	2	Bucyrus Erie	1300	4½	3¾	4	3⅝
5	2¾	..	Bucyrus E pf	20	35	30	34	29
2¼	1	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	6⅝	5¼	5½	5
1	¾	..	Budd Mfg	300	1¼	1	1	1
4¼	2½	..	Budd Wheel	500	1¼	1	1¼	1
1⅜	⅝	..	Bullard	1400	5⅞	5½	5⅝	4⅝
11	6⅛	.40	Bulova Watch	200	2	2	2	1⅝
3¾	1	..	Burroughs Add	4700	12⅜	11⅜	11⅞	11
2	1½	..	Bush Terminal	200	2	2	2	1⅝
16	8½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	⅞
		..	Butte & Superior	300	1¼	1	1¼	⅞
		..	Butterick	200	13¾	13½	13¾	11¼
		..	Byers	7600	18¼	16½	16⅝	15⅞

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17½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	7500	17¼	16½	16¼	14¾
3	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	2300	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
11¾	7½	1	Calumet & Hecla	5400	4½	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
14⅝	7⅝	..	Canada Dry	1200	19½	17½	19½	17½
1	⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	3500	11½	9⅞	10⅜	9
19	14	1	Cannon Mills	1200	23½	21	22½	19
55½	30½	..	Capital Admin	4800	7	6¾	7	5⅞
80	41	4	Case Thresh	9500	55½	51½	52½	53
15	5½	..	Case Thresh pf	180	58⅞	56	56¼	56
9	3	..	Caterpillar Trac	4000	13	11	12	11
2	1½	..	Celanese Corp	600	2	2	2	1⅞
28½	14	1½	Celotex Co pf	60	2	2	2	1⅞
3⅜	2¼	..	Central Aguirre	3000	20½	20½	20½	18
24	8½	..	Century Ribbon	100	2½	2½	2½	2
1½	1	..	Cerro de Pasco	76500	24	20½	23½	19⅞
20⅞	7½	..	Certain-Teed	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
30¾	14⅞	2	Checker Cab Mfg	400	16	9¾	10	9
30½	25⅝	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1800	19½	18¼	18¾	16
8¾	2½	..	Ches & Ohio	870	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
2⅜	1	..	Chi & Gt West	3900	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6¼	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	2¼	2	2	2
3½	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	60	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
6¼	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	2¾	2½	2½	2
4	2	..	Chi & N'western	1600	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7½	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	5¾	5½	5½	5
5⅝	2	..	Chi Pneu T pf	2500	3¾	3½	3½	3
2½	1	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2	2	2	2
8⅛	3½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	800	3½	2⅞	3	2⅞
3⅞	1½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15	5	1	Chi Yellow Cab	600	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
4	2	..	Chickasha Cot O	20	8½	8½	8½	8
6	2	..	Childs Company	2300	15	14½	14½	13½
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	3300	4	3¼	4	
14⅛	7⅜	2	City Ice & Fuel	12500	15¾	13¾	14⅜	13⅝
13¼	7	..	City Stores	1600	14½	12⅝	14¼	12⅜
81	49	6	Colgate-Palm-P	200	58	58	58	58
6	3	..	Colg-Palm-P pf	2500	13¼	11⅝	12¼	11
8⅝	3½	..	Collins & Aikman	300	68	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
24	16	6½	Colo Fuel & Ir	1400	8¾	8¾	8¾	4½
17¾	9	.80*	aColumbia Gas	50	25	24	25	23½
77⅜	59	6	*Columbia G pf A	12000	16¾	11¼	14¼	11⅝
38½	23½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	3100	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅜
6¼	4	..	Columbian Carb	5500	38½	34¼	36⅞	35⅛
78½	70	6½	Comm Credit	200	6	5½	5½	5
24⅛	16	3	Comm Cred 1pf	40	70	70	70	6
28¾	18	2	Comm Cred A	200	18¼	17	17	70½
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	1200	28¾	27½	27½	26
2½	1½	.60	Comm Solvents	9000	18¼	15⅝	16⅞	15
50	21	..	Commwlth & So	8000	2	1½	2	1½
10¾	7⅞	.60	Commwlth & So 6pf	300	30	25	30	25
4¼	1¾	..	Congoleum Nairn	500	10¾	10	10¾	9
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3	2¾	2¾	2½
63¼	40	4	Consol Filr 1 pf	100	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛
99	88	5	Consol Gas	12000	50	43	49¼	43¾
8½	2½	..	Consol Gas pf	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	
73¼	54	..	Consol Laundries	300	3¼	2⅝	3¼	2⅝
5	1¼	..	Consol Oil	1200	7¾	7	7½	6¾
3	⅜	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1100	5¼	4	5	5
1⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	300	½	½	½	½
2½	1¼	..	Container A	1600	5¼	4¾	4¾	4⅜
6½	3	..	Container B	1500	5¼	4¾	4¾	½
1	½	..	Cont Baking A	1500	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
44½	36	4	Cont Baking B	1500	6½	5	6¼	2¾
58	35½	2	Cont Baking pf	300	44¼	43	43	43
5¼	3½	..	Cont Can	6000	56	51½	51⅞	50½
20½	10½	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	500	5¼	4½	4⅝	4
8¾	1	..	Cont Insurance	1300	20½	17½	17⅝	15⅝
9⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Motors	1200	2¾	2¼	2¼	2
74	48⅝	3	Cont Oil	17500	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	8⅜
31½	15	..	Corn Products	470	33	30	30	30
80	41	4	Coty	7500	74	67¾	69¾	64⅜
4¼	2¼	..	Cream of Wheat	2800	4	3½	3½	3½
23⅛	14¼	..	Crosley Radio	2600	28¾	27⅜	28¾	27⅛
1⅜	1	..	Crown Cork & S	3000	23½	21½	21½	19
17⅛	9	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
33	16	..	Crucible Steel	2000	17½	15¾	15¾	14
2⅜	½	..	Crucible Steel pf	470	33	30	30	30
8¼	1½	..	Cuba Co	2600	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3
48½	10	..	Cuban Am Sug	3000	6½	6	6¼	5⅝
34½	20¾	2½	Cuban Am S pf	480	48¾	46	46	45
48⅝	20	..	Cudahy Packing	2100	34½	32¾	34½	31⅝
2½	1½	..	Curtis Publishg	1200	12¼	10¾	10⅝	10⅜
3⅞	2	..	Curtis Pub pf	1900	38	37	37	
8½	4	..	Curtiss-Wright	2500	2¼	1¾	1⅞	1¾
		..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	3½	2⅞	3	2⅝
		..	Cutler Hammer	700	8½	7⅞	8	7⅞

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6	1⅜	2b	Davega St	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11⅛	6½	.20	Deere & Co pf	4500	11½	10	10	10½
58½	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	14100	54¾	52	53½	52½
23⅜	17⅛	..	Del Lack & W	4500	33	31½	33¼	32½
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	1100	54	52	55	50
28⅞	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	26½	26½	26½	
2¼	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	2300	2⅞	2	2	2
14⅜	9	..	Hahn D S pf	200	16	16	16	14⅜
4¼	3½	..	Hall Printing	100	4	4	4	
52	44½	7	Hanna (M A) pf	10	50	49½	50	
9⅞	6¼	..	Harbison Walker	3500	10	8¾	10	8½
3	2	..	Hayes Body	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
20¼	15	1½	Hercules Motors	2500	18¾	18	18¼	17⅜
57¾	35½	3	Hercules Powder	2800	74	68	73	68
80	64¾	5†	Hershey Choc	2000	54	51	53	50½
3¼	2¼	..	Hershey Choc pf	1500	79	76½	79	74
198	145	9†	Holland Furnace	1600	5½	5	5	5½
2½	1	..	Hollander	1000	9¼	8¼	9	
15⅞	8¼	..	Homestake Min	1100	210	194	195½	196
3¼	1⅞	..	Houdaille Her B	700	2¼	2	2	1⅞
15⅝	11½	.40	Houston Oil	5500	18⅜	15¼	17⅜	14¾
2¼	1½	.60	Houston Oil New	7200	3¾	3⅛	3¼	2
28⅞	21	1.60	Howe Sound	32000	19¼	17	17¾	16⅜
5½	3	..	Hudson & Man	1500	14½	13	14½	12⅜
		..	Hudson Motor	2000	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅛

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15½	8½	..	Ill Central	30500	14¾	13¼	14½	13⅞
2	1	..	Indian Motor	500	½	½	½	½
38⅜	24	2	Indian Refining	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
21	12	..	Indus Rayon	7500	35⅞	33½	35½	33½
4	2	..	Ingersoll-Rand	10000	39½	36½	38¾	36
2½	1¾	.15	Inland Steel	2500	25	23¾	23¾	21
7¼	4¼	..	Inspiration Cop	2000	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4
1½	⅜	..	Insuranshare Del	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2¼	1	..	Insuranshare Md	1000	1½	1½	1½	
1¾	⅞	..	Interboro Rap T	7500	6½	6	6	1½
2⅞	1¾	..	Intercon Rub	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
21⅜	7	..	Interlake Iron	4000	4½	3¾	4	3⅜
100	75	..	Int Agr Corp	300	17½	17	17½	17
5	2⅜	.20	Int Agr pf	300	3¾	3½	3½	3½
15¼	6½	..	Int Business M	2500	105	93¼	93¼	100
1	⅜	..	Int Carriers	1000	4½	4	4¼	3⅞
40	26	3	Int Combustion	12500	16	13¾	14¾	14¼
1⅝	1	..	Int Combus pf	1000	2	2	2	1⅞
31½	18½	8	Int Harvester	150000	30	28¼	28½	27

Financial: News and Comment

World's Capitals Feel Effects Of U. S. Gold Action

Abandonment of Gold Standard Sends Up Foreign Exchange Values

By the Associated Press

The first official departure of the United States from the gold standard in more than 50 years was felt today throughout the world.

Britain's reaction was puzzlement and extreme anxiety. The British Government rejected the theory that the United States took the step to provide itself with a bludgeon for the MacDonald-Roosevelt negotiations. In London the American dollar declined heavily. At one time it was marked at $3.90 to the pound, a slump of 42¾ cents under the closing figure of Tuesday and the lowest point since October, 1931.

Opening at $3.71, the dollar underwent general selling as a result of imposition of a gold export embargo by the United States. Violent declines in the first hour's trading on the exchange market were recorded in the following markings: $3.71, $3.76, $3.80, $3.82, $3.86, $3.87, $3.90. Later the dollar recovered three cents to $3.87 and closed around $3.89.

At Paris French financiers feared today that France eventually will be obliged to follow the United States off the gold standard.

She already is on a gold bullion basis, releasing only bars.

Bankers say that further restrictions are likely because Great Britain is draining French gold. The Bank of England got most of the $117,000,000 in gold France lost in the past four months.

The Bank of France is extremely cautious. Bankers said, contrary to custom, it issued no advice in the present situation but adopted a "wait and see" policy.

One leading banking expert said: "This is the most far-reaching financial event of the past century, far greater than England's desertion of gold. For the first time in history a country has deliberately devaluated money in order to boost prices and the consequences to the world will be of such proportions that none can foresee their extent."

Government officials and banking experts agree with press comment that the great dollar-pound battle has been launched.

Some believe England will reduce further the value of the pound in order to meet American competition, thereby increasing danger for the franc.

Financial experts surveying the situation recently expressed the opinion that Belgium, Holland and Switzerland were likely to precede France off the gold standard.

The government can increase tariffs and reduce import quotas at any hour but they are already extremely high and stringent and may protect the French market for the present.

BERLIN, April 20 (AP)—German financial circles regard natural devaluation of the American dollar to be extremely unlikely inasmuch as the United States balance is active in all fields and the United States is constantly receiving payments for trade and debts.

Present fluctuations, in the belief of experts here, cannot touch the dollar exchange in the long run.

This belief is founded especially on the fact that America is the world's creditor, for which reason the demand for dollars will always result in a natural equalization of dollar exchange near parity, it was said.

Added to this is the fact that the number of countries which might be considered for a capital flight has shrunk greatly.

Today the Reichsbank fixed the American dollar at 3 marks 90 pfennigs.

The measures taken by the United States, in the view of commentators here, really constitute an underscoring of the demand by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, and other leading German economists that it is high time to reëstablish normal international monetary transactions.

The American gold embargo is regarded in German fiancial circles as a measure necessitated by the fact that the United States has stopped gold payments at home.

Political distrust and the economic crisis, a high financial authority said, led to irregular withdrawals of gold at home. Logically the United States had to prevent an irregular outflow of gold to foreign countries, this commentator said.

The situation in America was considered radically different from England's surrender of the gold standard in 1931, on the theory that England found herself under inescapable pressure while America, if she had wished, might easily have delayed measures of this kind.

MADRID, April 20 (AP)—Considerable uneasiness was reflected in money centers today regarding the United States prohibition of gold exports. The dollar was not officially quoted but there were some deals, based on London and Paris rates, ranging around 10.25 pesetas to the dollar.

Officials awaiting definite news from the United States held transactions to the minimum, practically "freezing" the market.

The peseta valuation of approximately 10 to the dollar represents a cut of almost one-half in the dollar value within a week.

ROME, April 20 (AP)—American dollar quotations fluctuated between 16½ to 17 lire today as news of the abandonment of the gold standard in the United States brought large groups of American tourists to banks and travel agencies seeking advice.

The official exchange close yesterday was 17.51 lire to the dollar.

Italian officials viewed the situation quietly, declining to forecast official reaction until they receive full information from the United States. However, it is felt in some exchange centers that Italy probably will adopt the same attitude in aiding dollar strength as was applied during the recent United States banking holiday.

It was explained, in this connection, Italy would be a severe loser should the low dollar exchange cause thousands of American tourists to return home and heavy cancellations of prospective American tours of Italy. Hence an unofficial hope is expressed that the Italian Government will find some way to hold the exchange near the ordinary ratio.

VIENNA, April 20 (AP)—With the newspapers printing British reports from Washington to the effect that the United States is entering currency inflation, travel agencies and banks today reduced the dollar rate to 8.2 schillings per dollar. Tuesday they were paying 9.2 schillings.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 20 (AP)—The dollar opened at 4.70 Swiss francs today on the exchange.

BUENOS AIRES, April 20 (AP)—The dollar opened today at 3.45 pesos, compared with an average of 3.91 since the banking holiday in the United States. The peso, which is 44 cents at par, thus passed 29 cents, the highest quotation since the middle of 1931.

Silver Output Has Substantial Gain

PRODUCTION of silver from mines in the United States during March reached the highest figure for any month since May, 1931. March output amounted to 2,574,000 fine ounces, according to the monthly report of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. This compares with 1,603,000 fine ounces in February, 1,735,000 in March, 1932, and 2,762,000 in May, 1931.

Canadian production had been increasing slowly since December, but in March the increase was accelerated, output amounting to 1,285,000 fine ounces, compared with 1,019,000 in February, 1,007,000 in January, and 1,005,000 in December, 1932.

After reaching a new low record in December at 4,221,000 fine ounces, production from Mexican mines soared to 7,159,000 fine ounces in January. This is the highest monthly production for Mexico since September, 1932, when a 7,510,000-ounce output was reported.

Commodity Prices Advance to New Highs for Year

Grain, Cotton, Wool Tops Strong—Profit-Taking Well Absorbed

Bullish enthusiasm was at the highest pitch since 1929 as commodity prices, accompanied by sensational gains in security values, soared to new highs for the year.

Despite Wednesday's spectacular rise official announcement from Washington that the United States had gone off the gold standard resulted in additional buying. Heavy profit-taking sales from all quarters were easily absorbed.

In some markets trading was hindered due to the fact that prices had opened up the maximum amount allowed under trading restrictions; this was true particularly of wool tops and silver.

In the Chicago wheat pit all prices were at new highs for the season. Opening prices were 3 to 4 cents higher. The advance in other grains was correspondingly great, with corn gaining 1⅝ to 3½ cents. Oats, rye and barley were all strong.

In other grain exchanges in the United States advances were even more spectacular. At Minneapolis prices gained 5 to 6½ cents in early dealings, with both July and September 70 cents or better.

During early trading cotton ran up more than $2.50 a bale, following Wednesday's advance of more than $2 a bale. Far cotton options were quoted at above eight cents for the first time since early last September. After the opening heavy profit-taking sales were well absorbed.

At the opening of the wool tops market prices moved up 10 cents a pound, the maximum limit allowed. September was quoted at 70.60, up 10 cents.

Average Crude Oil Output Has Sharp Decline

TULSA, Okla., April 20 (AP)—The unusual drop of 708,308 barrels in the daily average crude oil production of the United States over a two-weeks' period was reported today by the Oil & Gas Journal, and attributed to the partial closing of the Oklahoma City and East Texas flush fields.

Production dropped last week from 2,230,902 to 1,891,348 barrels daily, a decrease of 339,554 barrels in the daily average. The preceding week's drop was 368,764 barrels.

Texas production declined from 975,667 to 682,833 barrels a day, due chiefly to a decrease in East Texas from 434,410 to 139,750 barrels a day reported from Journal private sources.

Oklahoma production dropped from 386,940 to 335,620 barrels.

Production in California climbed from 463,000 to 468,500 barrels.

Kansas production increased from 120,895 to 121,640 barrels; eastern production dropped 1000 to 106,000 barrels, and Rocky Mountain output fell from 75,430 to 74,923 barrels daily.

London Stock Market Closes at Firm Prices

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—The stock exchange closed firm today, after early uncertainty resulting from the American gold embargo.

Gold mine stocks improved and silver and copper shares, as well as transatlantics showed net gains.

International Nickel, Brazilian Tractions and oils and rubbers joined the upward trend.

Silver advanced from 18⅝ to 19 3-16 pence per ounce on speculative buying, based in part on American reports of a possible increase in the use of this metal for currency purposes.

Cattle Are Now Being Shipped From Argentina

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20—Argentine cattle, after an interval of some years, are being exported according to a dispatch received at the Pan American Union today.

In former years cattle on the hoof were regularly shipped to European countries. Most of the exports were confined to Brussels, from which point beef was supplied to the nations of the central area. Cattle were also used for breeding purposes.

Resume Crop Loans to Farmers

MINNEAPOLIS, April 20 — The Minneapolis office of the Agricultural Credit Corporation was instructed by Washington to resume production loans to farmers in North Dakota, provided the Governor's moratorium order is amended to except loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the crop production loan agency. John W. Barton, manager of the Minneapolis loan office, received copies of the Governor's proclamation amended as required and loans as now being resumed.

Bank Clearings Decrease

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Bank clearings for the country last week totaled $3,301,331,000, compared with $4,777,882,000 in the corresponding period last year, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported today.

A Window in Wall Street

Not Inflation—Yet

LETTING the dollar find its own natural level, as the Administration has decided to do, is not in itself equivalent to inflation. It is important to bear this in mind. It simply marks the decision of the United States Government not to maintain the gold price of the dollar in world markets. The foreign price of the dollar will now be at the mercy of the internal transactions in it. For some time the operations of speculators will be the determining factors. If the internal price of the dollar were freed from speculative influences, it would probably not stray very far from its gold levels, as the United States is an important creditor nation. But speculation against the dollar seems to have been rampant of late. It has been induced by the feeling that currency inflation is coming.

Effect on Prices

The upward turn given to commodities by the President's decision was logical in the case of those commodities which have a world market. The depreciated dollar will not buy as much rubber, say, as it did before. That is to say that rubber is worth more in dollars--here as well as abroad. But many commodities have profited for no reason connected with the cheap dollar. Three explanations are tenable. First, traders did not know precisely what would be the effect of the Roosevelt decision and gave all commodities the benefit of the doubt. Secondly, the entire list was buoyed up by the action of a few. Thirdly, traders felt that a cheaper dollar abroad would be followed by a cheaper dollar at home; in other words, that currency inflation was just around the corner, bringing with it, they hope, a rise in prices for goods and services other than those enjoying a world market. Selectivity and sobriety in price evaluation, for securities as well as commodities, will no doubt come in the wake of experience.

What Is Inflation?

There are two main categories of inflation. One is the enlargement of the base of credit supplies at the banks. This has been tried and found wanting. To obtain the money, one had to have title to it, such as a deposit at the bank. Or one had to be able to persuade a banker to extend a loan. Both titles and borrowing capacity, however, are low. The other category is currency inflation. There are many currency inflation schemes, but they may be broadly divided into two:

1. Printing more Treasury currency and paying it out in wages, etc., for public works. Several alternatives exist for this procedure. Contractors could be paid in Government bonds, which they could exchange at the Federal Reserve System for currency. The Government also could sell its own bonds to the system and obtain currency to pay its expenditures.

2. Reducing the gold content of the dollar. This is now stated by Act of Congress to be 23.22 grains fine. Let us say that Congress restated the weight at 15.50 grains. Suppose, also, that 10 bushels of wheat are worth $1. That means nowadays that they are worth 23.22 grains of fine gold. If, however, the grains in the dollar are reduced to 15.50, one would have to give fewer bushels for such a dollar. In other words, wheat would rise in price. Practice does not have a habit of working out according to theory. Notions about the effects of currency inflation are based on the assumption that more dollars in circulation would bring better prices for everything. Cause and effect, however, are not so directly connected. And certainly all prices would not be affected automatically—such prices as utility rates, real estates, wages, so-called fixed charges of all kinds, certain domestic lines of factory goods which have been semi-controlled, etc.

Precedent

It is idle to look at the experiences of other countries having depreciated currencies as a guide to what will happen in the United States. Different countries have pursued different policies. Different countries are situated differently in respect of world commodities. Some like Great Britain have set up an exchange equalization fund, for use in keeping their off-gold currencies more or less stable at a natural level. Some, like Japan, have depressed their currencies below the natural level, so as to sell goods cheaply abroad.

U. K. and U. S.

Many financiers today have been looking over the British precedent. Going off gold should logically have had more effect on a world trader like Britain than on most countries. Over 30 per cent of British production goes abroad, compared with 10 per pent in the case of the United States. Moreover the British currency was over-valued by at least 10 per cent when Britain returned to the gold standard in 1925. Therefore, when she left gold in September, 1931, the drop in the currency was very steep, though the effect on the domestic price level has been one of the most surprising phenomena in economic history.

Results in Britain

In September, 1931, many people said that the off-gold pound would go the way of the post-war German mark. It was felt, in other words, that since there was no longer any need to keep the foreign exchange stable, the over-issue of money, or currency inflation, would make sterling worthless. This is, of course, another way of saying that domestic prices would skyrocket. Instead of running away, however, British prices, which made the same immediate spurt which American prices are now making improved only 5 per cent for the six months between September, 1931, and March, 1932, though sterling lost 25 per cent of its gold value. For the entire 18 months' period they have actually lost about 4 per cent, though sterling is still 25 per cent down. In sum, there has been no currency inflation in Britain with a depreciated pound.

A few other examples among the 33 countries which have abandoned gold may be cited:

Argentina: Dependent on foreign sales of its wheat, wool, metal, etc., went off gold on Dec. 16, 1929. No inflation has resulted in spite of a depreciation of the peso by about 50 per cent. The Argentine wheat producer, in other words, is receiving twice as many pesos for his wheat as he would be receiving if his money were joined to gold.

At the same time his money has lost none of its value in making his mortgage and tax payments, etc.

Canada: Only unofficially off the gold standard. Depreciation recently was about 20 per cent from old gold levels. Agitation in Canada is that the step should be followed up by currency inflation. The only step toward it taken by the Bennett Government was the sale of new government bonds direct to the banks in November, 1931. But the transaction amounted only to £30,000,000. Premier Bennett is reputedly bringing to Washington a plan for a general devaluation of the gold content of world currencies as the preliminary to a general return to the gold standard.

Australia: Dependent, like Argentina and Canada, on world purchases of her farm surplus. One of the first countries to experience the depression, the Australian pound followed the British pound off gold in September, 1931. Has since been depreciated further than the British pound. Yet the Australian price level during 1932 was probably more stable than any other. From 141 it declined to 137, a drop of less than 3 per cent. During that time British prices fell nearly 7 per cent and American prices about 18 per cent. Australia, from all accounts, has practically returned to economic stability.

What They Prove

If they prove anything at all, these examples clearly prove that the mere fact of going off the gold standard is not disturbing. It is what follows that matters. And this is in the realm of national policy. Most nations have revealed themselves as very sober guardians of their non-gold currencies. Japan has been picked out as the one country that has abnormally depreciated the currency. But there is no sign even in that country of any imitation of the post-war experience of Germany which is so often cited to show what might happen to a non-gold currency. The price of the yen in terms of gold currencies has been cut in half. But the domestic price level, showing what the yen will buy at home, has risen only 16 per cent. This is no evidence, however, that the yen is on its way to worthlessness. In point of fact, price disparities as between farm and factory were probably worse in Japan than elsewhere. Farmers were seething with discontent. An aggressive foreign policy helped to some extent to alter the situation, but the currency policy has done most in ironing out the trouble.

Speculation

A statement is credited to the Administration that the lapse off the gold standard marked the end of competition with the international speculators. Money was never so plethoric as now in speculative employment. The reason is that money holders are too excited to sink their funds in long-term employment. So it is kept on the wing, as it were—picking up a quick profit here, there and everywhere. When investment confidence returns, much of this money will be funded. Nothing would promote this better than a decision by the nations at large to attack their problems in common at the World Economic Conference. Such an attack must first be redirected at the reëstablishment of an international currency standard.

Effects on Exports

The need for the early convening of the world parley is also pointed by the state of world trade. It is stated today that the United States will pick up a lot of lost trade by going off gold. In certain lines, probably; but American trade as well as word trade will still be affected adversely by the prevailing chaos in world currency relations. Last year the United States, which is the world's leading exporter, dropped 33 per cent in value in its exports. This was just 1 per cent less than the fall in the value of world trade. Trading circles fear the development of rivalry in depreciating currencies for the purpose of selling goods abroad. The results of such a competition, however, are so patent that many commercial men feel that the nations will instinctively turn to the world conference for the reëstablishment of economic order.

H. B. E.

Nation's Deficit For Fiscal Year Still Increasing

Is Already More Than Two and Half Billion Dollars

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—With economies and governmental changes in progress designed to even the nation's outgo and income columns, the deficit for the present fiscal year has crept above the billion and a half mark.

The Treasury statement for April 18 showed today that on that date the Government had spent $1,503,846,688 more since last July 1 than it had collected. Its income from all sources amounted to $1,598,325,881, and its expenses totaled $3,102,172,570. On April 17, the deficit was $1,494,031,360.

The statement showed a continued decline in income tax receipts with a total for the fiscal year of $576,803,798 as compared with $863,841,850 in the like period a year ago. Miscellaneous internal revenue showed an increase, however, totaling $637,365,778 as compared with $406,199,390 in the like period of the 1932 fiscal year.

Customs receipts returned only $200,249,109 as compared with $283,597,605 a year ago.

Few of the economies have yet gone into effect or will have any opportunity to make themselves felt during the present fiscal year.

Price of Steel Scrap At Chicago Is Higher

CHICAGO, April 20—Inland Steel Company has purchased between 3000 and 3500 tons of heavy melting steel scrap for $6 a ton, up 50 cents from the previous sale of several weeks ago.

One dealer, who was offering $5.75 to $5.85 a ton Tuesday is now willing to pay $6.25 and believes that the next sale to the mills will be at a higher price.

Cotton Spinning Industry

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau today to have operated during March at 93.9 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 95.0 per cent during February this year and 90.1 per cent during March last year.

Mathieson Alkali Income

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Mathieson Alkali Works reports net income of $172,841 for the first 1933 quarter, equal to 21 cents a common share, compared with $250,288, or 32 cents a share, in the like 1932 period.

Westinghouse Air Brake's Position

Pittsburgh, April 20

"NEVER have we been in more advantageous position to furnish railroads modern apparatus," A. L. Humphrey, executive director of Westinghouse Air Brake Company, said at the annual meeting. "An example is our new freight brake equipment.

"Although sizable expenditures have been made in continuance of this work, none has been charged to operating expenses. It has been financed exclusively through a reserve especially set up before the depression. Notwithstanding this unstinted use of funds to better this company's position, $2,360,000 still remains in reserve in addition to an earned surplus of over $8,000,000, as shown by a recent annual report."

He spoke of evidences of an upturn in general business.

H. S. Wilkinson Believes That Tide Has Turned

NEW YORK, April 20—H. S. Wilkinson, chairman of Crucible Steel Company of America at the annual meeting said: "Reports we get indicate that steel operations this week showed a marked increase all along the line. Of course, they have increased once or twice before, only to drop back again, but this time we believe the tide has turned."

He said he was hopeful the gain would continue. "Orders of Crucible Steel have increased at about the same rate as that reported by other companies in the steel industry," he said.

Dividends

Ingersoll-Rand Company declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a common share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 5.

President Edwin S. Webster of Eastern Utilities Associates is notifying shareholders that trustees have declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common shares, or one-half the amount paid during previous quarters. The dividend is payable May 15 to shareholders of record April 27.

Fidelity Fund have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company declared a dividend of $1, payable out of 1932 earnings May 15 to stock of record May 1.

H. C. Bohack Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 25.

Holland to Adhere to Gold

AMSTERDAM, Holland, April 20—Holland will maintain the gold standard despite action of the United States, it was understood semi-officially.

Silver Futures Again Soar In Active Market

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—In another wild spurt of activity today silver futures soared from 2 to 3 cents an ounce on the National Metal Exchange. This followed yesterday's uprush of 3 cents, which is the trading limit allowed under the exchange's rules.

The further rise carried most deliveries above 35 cents to as high as 37 cents an ounce. Opening transactions aggregated 3,000,000 ounces.

Moderate Decline In Jewel Tea Sales

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—A decrease of 17.56 per cent in sales of the Jewel Tea Company, Inc., for the four weeks ended March 25, as compared to the like period in 1932 was announced today by M. H. Karker, president.

Sales for the 1933 period amounted to $736,815.28 with an average number of sales routes of 1,344, as compared with sales of $893,726.15 for 1932 when the sales routes averaged 1337.

For the first 12 weeks of 1933 Mr. Karker said sales were $2,282,232.24 with an average of 1342 routes while sales in the like 1932 period were $2,686,255.81 and the average number of routes 1335. The sales decrease amounted to 15.04 per cent.

Mr. Karker also reported sales of $315,395.42 for the four weeks ended March 25, 1933 and $927,153.39 for the first 12 weeks of the present year by the 87 stores of Jewel Food Stores, Inc., a subsidiary of the Jewel Tea Company, Inc., the 12-week figure, he said was based on an average of 86 stores.

Tenders Invited On New Treasury Bills

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Secretary Woodin today invited tenders for $80,000,000 of 91-day Treasury bills, which will be sold to the highest bidders next Monday.

The bills will be dater April 26 and mature July 26, when they will be redeemed at face value. The money deriv from the sale of the bills will be used to retire $80,000,000 in the same kind of securities which matur on April 26.

Total Currency in Canada

OTTAWA, April 20—Dominion currency circulation on March 31, last, totaled $180,926,882, compared with $175,701,103 on Feb. 28, an increase of $15,225,779. Gold holdings on March 31 amounted to $71,815,752, compared with $72,581,827, or a decrease of $766,175. Gold holdings on March 31 were $583 957 in excess of statutory requirements.

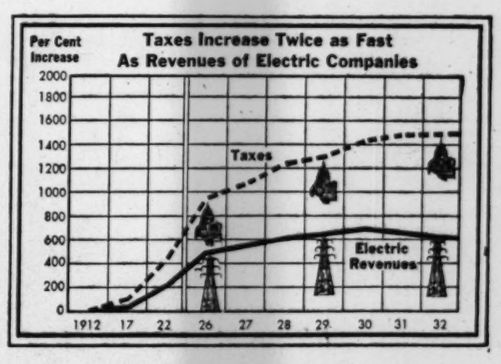
Why Don't Taxes Come Down with Incomes?

The average man's tax in relation to his income has more than doubled since 1929. Federal, state, and local governments, in competing for sources of revenue, have fastened on the shoulders of the American people the burden of an annual tax bill of 10 billion dollars. This is a quarter of the national income.

Excessive Taxes Reduce Employment, Impair Investments

The Public Utilities, of course, expect to pay their share of the tax bill. But remember that industry is a producer of jobs. When industry is overtaxed, earnings are reduced, pay envelopes are reduced, employment is reduced.

Millions of investors, including life insurance companies and savings banks, have put their money in public utility securities. Proposed increases in taxes on utilities would impair the holdings of these investors.



Associated Tax Bill $8,564,000

Taxes on utilities are heavy. Electric light and power companies pay more than $210,000,000 a year in taxes. During the past two decades, taxes on electric companies have increased twice as fast as their electric revenues.

Taxes on the Associated Gas and Electric System last year amounted to $8,564,000, an *increase* of 16% over 1931. At the same time, the System's gross operating revenues *decreased* 7%.

If this $8,564,000 could have been passed along to customers instead of to governing bodies, it would have been sufficient to supply free electric service for a year to nearly a quarter million residential customers.

Excessive taxation has been called the greatest obstacle to business recovery. Although unemployment relief has been a necessary additional expense, there are unnecessary and illogical government activities which must be eliminated if government costs are to bear any reasonable relation to people's incomes.

Associated Gas & Electric System

61 Broadway New York

On The Road to Fortune

Are YOU traveling the road to financial independence? Only time will tell. But there are indications of success that show up long before the goal is reached.

A Savings Bank Account, for example, is a "feather in your cap" that shows which way the wind is blowing. It proves you not only have the *power to earn* but the *will to save.*

HAVE YOU? DO YOU?

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HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON

FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

The Editor's Puzzle

84

The income tax was again, ~~made the subject of an other~~ attack by the committee, ~~the group has~~ discussed the measure ~~through~~ and ~~that~~ they ~~have~~ no confidence ~~in it~~ and no sympathy with its purpose.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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The Young Folks' Page

Journeys to Industry Land

Bobby Van Horn Sees a Ship Launching

By HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

BOBBY VAN HORN'S father was an insurance adjuster, and his work took him into many interesting places, so Bobby always liked to go with him. This morning Bobby watched his father's preparations for going away with interested eyes. Finally, he said, "I wish that you'd take me along, Dad. Where are you going today?"

Mr. Van Horn looked up from the packing of his briefcase and smiled. "Well, son, I'll answer your question first. I'm going to a big shipbuilding yard."

"Oh! I've never been in one, but I saw one from the car window once, and it looked very interesting. You know—I have no school today."

"That's not hinting, is it?" laughed Mr. Van Horn. "All right. I'm not going to be very busy today, so I'll take you along."

"Oh, that's fine. I'm all ready, too."

Ten minutes later they were off on their journey of about 25 miles to the shipbuilding plant. Bobby was elated. These journeys with his busy father were not frequent enough to suit him by any means.

About an hour later they drove through the gates of this mammoth yard where ships were built. There were many people going in, some on foot, others in cars.

"Well," said Mr. Van Horn. "There must be something special going on."

He spoke to one of the guards at the gate, and learned that a ship was to be launched.

"Isn't that great!" replied Bobby. "That's something I've never seen."

They parked their car and joined the throng of people, all going toward a certain point on the water side of the big shipyard. It seemed as if there were thousands of them.

"There she is," said Mr. Van Horn. "And a big one, too. A liner."

Bobby stared in wonder at this monster ship which looked even bigger on land than she would later in the water. There was a wooden platform under the great bow towering above. The people on it looked like tiny toys moving about in comparison.

"Why, she's headed away from the water," observed Bobby.

"Oh, yes. They launch a ship stern first nearly always. You see, she has fuller lines aft and consequently is more buoyant. Launched bow first, she would plunge too deeply into the water. Let's walk alongside."

It seemed very odd walking on a level with the keel. It made the ship tower like a building in the air.

"Well," said Bobby. "What makes her go into the water? I don't see any wheels."

"Her weight, sliding on the ways, which are covered with grease. You see those men at work? They are knocking the building blocks away which will transfer the great weight of the ship to the ways. The ways are just long, heavy beams covered with grease to make the ship slide. And the ways, as you can see, are inclined into the water. The ship just slides down."

They moved further along. Men were busily engaged at all points along the bottom of the great ship.

Bobby and his father found a fine vantage point on a concrete foundation a few yards opposite the stern. Here they could see the vessel strike the water.

A whistle blew.

"That's a preparatory signal, I think," said Mr. Van Horn. "In a few minutes the big moment will come. I can see a little activity among the launching party on the platform."

"Do ships always go down easily?" asked Bobby.

"Generally, although occasionally one proves balky."

A second whistle blew.

"Look!" shouted Bobby. "She's moving!"

The great ship was indeed showing a little motion. Then she gathered speed and shot down the ways. There was a big splash as she hit the water. And then the "brakes" went on. These were huge cables attached to the ship, and they suddenly tightened like great violin strings, trembling with the strain put upon them.

"She's stopping," said Mr. Van Horn. "There are other things that hold her back, too. Clusters of huge anchor chains drag like brakes on the ground and these help hold her. You can see she has stopped now out in the stream."

"Oh, look at those tugs coming up!" said Bobby. "How small they look compared with the ship. What are they doing?"

"Oh, perhaps they'll move her into the dock next to this launching space. Then she'll be fitted and furnished throughout. It will take some time yet to make her ready for ocean travel."

Bobby still gazed at the big vessel out in the stream, towering above the baby tugs. Perhaps his father guessed what he was thinking about.

"It's a very wonderful thing they do here," he commented. "They lay a keel right there in front of us, and then begin to build the great ship. The stem-post goes up, the stern, the ribs and all the various pieces of frame work. Every one of these has been drawn and worked out on paper first. And they fit like a gigantic puzzle. And finally the last piece of steel plate is riveted on. Then she is ready to be launched, as you have seen today. Do you know, it wasn't so many centuries ago that the first boat was made by hollowing out a big log with fire."

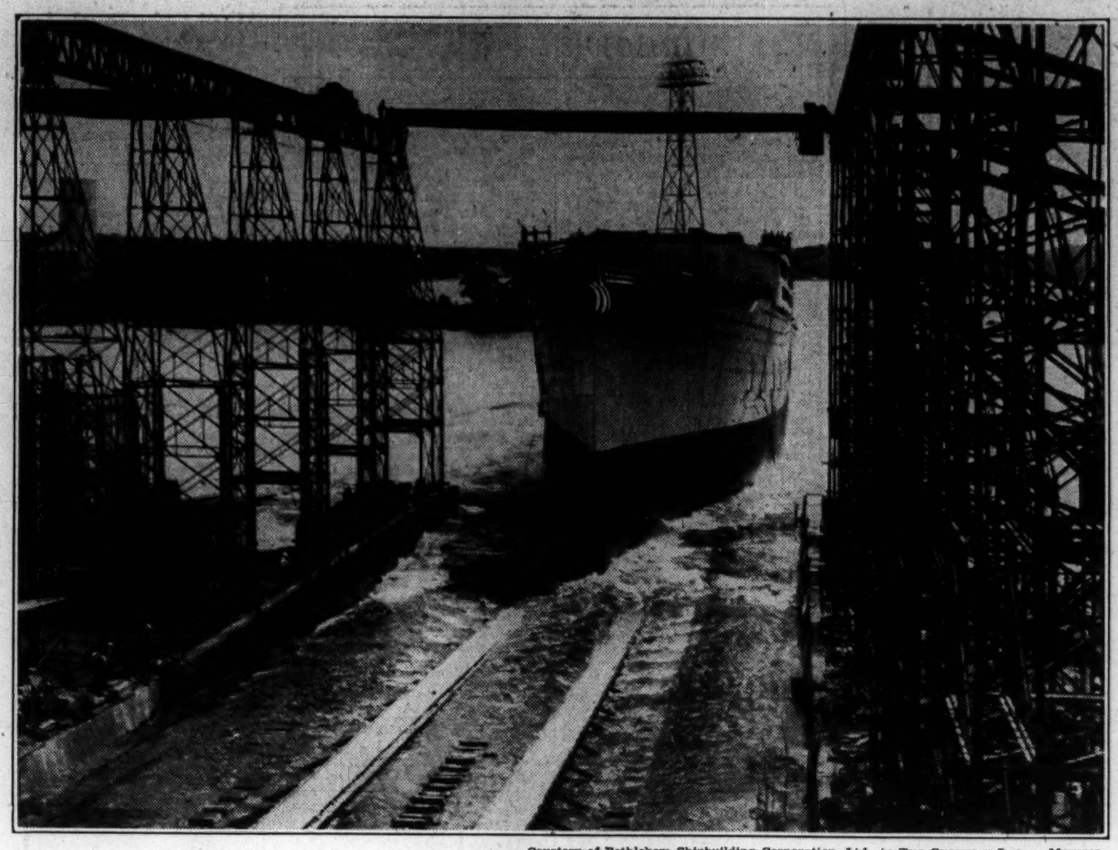
"It is wonderful," pondered Bobby. "I'd never thought of that before, although I've seen pictures of dugouts."

The crowd was now going away and Bobby and his father returned to their car.

"Did you enjoy it?" asked Mr. Van Horn.

Bobby's eyes lighted up, "I did. And I wish you'd take me on more of your trips. You go to such interesting places."

Mr. Van Horn's eyes twinkled. "Well, my trips are not all as interesting as this proved to be, but when they are I'll always try to take you along."



Courtesy of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Launching of an Ocean Liner Is a Thrilling Moment. Here Bobby Van Horn Sees the Great Vessel Leave the Ways, Stern First.

A Musical Camping Trip

(The blanks in the following story are to be filled with musical terms).

"WELL," said Uncle Bill, "Are your —— all ready? Today's the day! I'm all set to take you on that much-talked-about camping trip!"

How I had looked forward to this! My uncle was a —— in the army and knew lots about camping. He and I loved the great open ——. We packed the car and were soon on our way.

We rode miles and miles out through the valley, and over a winding mountain highway. At last we came to a stream where we stopped to —— our tent on a nice —— spot of ground.

"Will you get out that —— axe," said Uncle, as he handed me the —— to the trunk on the car. We made our camp, and it seemed to me that we cut almost a —— of firewood. Later I carved our —— on a huge pine tree growing at the foot of a steep cliff.

We cooked our supper over the camp fire. And how good it tasted! A little bird warbled a sweet —— in the tree above us, but soon all was still.

"We must go to bed soon, too," said my uncle in his deep voice, "Because we'll be fishing up stream early tomorrow morning."

In the night I was awakened by the mournful "Whoo—oo, whoo—oo" of an owl. "All of his —— are sad ones," I thought. "He must know only the —— scales." Listening to the wind through the pine trees, and to the rippling —— of the stream, I was soon fast asleep again.

In the morning the —— of the —— birds awoke me. Today I was to have my first —— in fishing. I was anxious to get started too (even if I didn't like to —— the bait, or care to —— the fish).

What a good time we were having! I watched Uncle Bill —— out the flour, and —— the batter for flap-jacks. At the same time he was whistling a —— of one of his favorite ——.

Breakfast over, we started fishing and fished until noon. To my surprise, on —— our catch, I found that I had the most fish.

The walk back to camp was fine ——. We packed up and started for home. "Did you enjoy the trip?" asked Uncle Bill.

"I had the —— of my life," I replied. "Only the next trip I hope you'll get the most fish. All you need is a little more ——!"

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Word Juggling" puzzle:

Piecrust, pictures, epicures, surplice, splicers, spoilers, slippers.

Things to Make From Many Lands

A Tukros From Hungary

This is the first of a new series that will appear from time to time on this page, bringing interesting handcraft from many countries. Italy will contribute an article on decorating linens with Rust Printing; Germany will send an amusing - looking dachshund to be carved from wood or cardboard; from Latvia will come patterns for gay peasant embroidery, and Switzerland, France, Holland, Spain and South Africa will also furnish novel projects. Boys and girls who go to camp in the summer will doubtless wish to keep these articles to share with their camp companions.

OUT in the wide plains of the Hungarian lowlands the cattle graze in the open air from year's end to year's end, with only a primitive shanty, roofed in with reeds, to shield them from winter storms and snows. The herdsmen live in much the same way, alone with their cattle and little sheep-dogs, having no one to speak to for weeks together. It is the life they like best. As long as the shepherd of the Hungarian plains has his "suba" (big felt, or sheepskin, cloak) to keep off the cold of winter or the summer glare, and to lie on at night, and his kettle of lamb "pörkölt (paprika stew) or "kása" (millet porridge), he lacks no comforts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Completed Tükrös.

These herdsmen have plenty of time to think through the endless days and long, long nights, sitting by the fire, or gazing at the stars. Most of them are philosophers in their way, and know the secrets of nature; but idle fingers need work, and the herdsman's most treasured companion is his "bicska" (knife). It is his tool in every emergency, and to his bicska he turns to while away the hours.

Hungarian shepherds seem born to the art of wood and bone carving. Long hours of unoccupied meditation have developed their imagination, and years and years of plying the bicska have made their fingers deft and their sense of ornament keen. They have a remarkable gift of inventiveness, and a playful imagination that produces new motives of ornament, new combinations of design, variations of age-old forms.

There is no limit to their patience. Thus, in the long days of solitude they create hundreds of fanciful little objects, toys for the children at home, gifts for the wife, little masterpieces of bone and wood carving that we admire in the museums.

One of the popular objects that is constantly repeated is the "Tükrös," or puzzle looking-glass case. It is an ingenious device which boys and girls can easily imitate in fret-saw work, or cut out of thick cardboard.

First cut five pieces of wood, identical in shape save for a slight protuberance on the top of the fifth, each being at least 3 in. long and 2 in. wide. The corners should be nicely rounded off as in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Cut the center pieces out of Nos. 2 and 3 as shown in the diagram. Saw No. 5 in three pieces as indicated.

Now paste No. 2 on No. 1, and paste a piece of mirror, or a photograph, inside the opening. On top of this paste No. 3 so that it presses down the mirror or photograph securely. Paste Section 7 (which was cut from No. 5) over the lower end of No. 3, pressing on the bottom edge. Paste Section 6 on the under side of No. 4, so that when placed on top of the other pieces it fits into Sec. 7.

A long nail is used to join the pieces together. It must fit tightly through parts 1, 2 and 3, which are pasted together. Sec. 5 comes next, but it must move quite easily on the nail. A longish aperture must be cut into No. 4, which comes on top, in order to give it freedom of movement. All the apertures through which the nail passes should, however, be sufficiently tight to prevent them from wabbling, while yet allowing them to move a little when pushed.

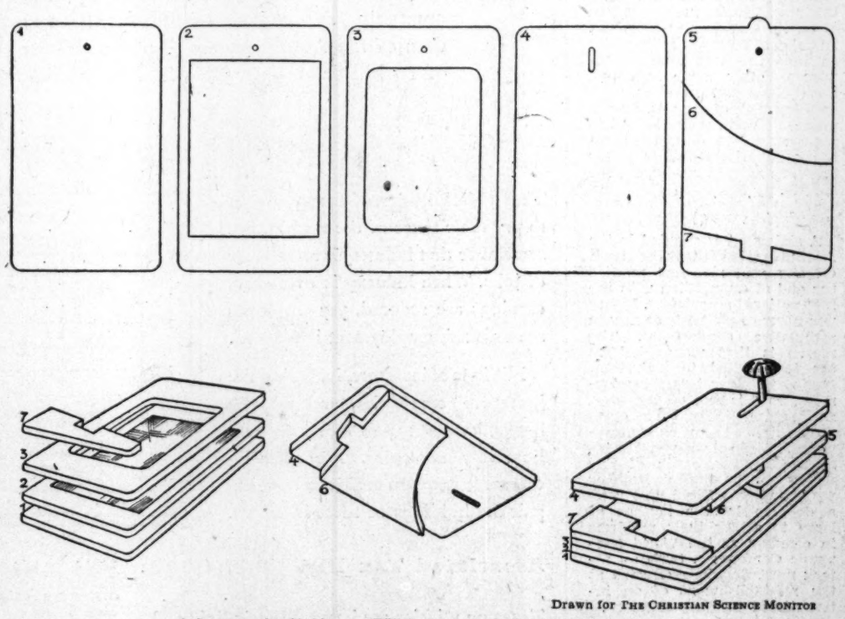
The puzzle is how to open the Tükrös when it is complete. The only way to do so is by moving the small protruding semicircular part of No. 5 to the left, thus causing it to swing on its axle (the nail) toward the right and permitting No. 4 with its accompanying Sec. 6 to be moved upward on the nail. Now move No. 4 with Sec. 6 to the right and the little case is open. It isn't easy to discover the trick until you are told.

The best material out of which to saw the case is white maple board ⅛ of an inch thick. This lends itself beautifully to the decoration, which is a special feature of these works of art.

The outline of the design is carved into the wood of No. 4 with a sharp knife. Sealing-wax, in several bright colors—red, green and blue are preferred—is then broken into small bits. A piece is placed in the section of carving destined to be filled with that color, a knife is heated over a flame, and pressed carefully over the wax, melting it until it spreads over the portion of carving for which it is intended. Press and guide the wax with the hot blade until it exactly fills the place it is meant for. When the whole design is finished, the surface should be rubbed smooth with emery paper, and waxed or polished.

The black parts of the design should be done in red sealing-wax, the checkered parts in green and blue.

The case may be cut out of very stiff cardboard with a sharp knife if desired, but it will not, of course, wear as long as wood, and it is worth taking the little extra trouble with the fret-saw.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Diagram for Making a "Tükrös," or Puzzle Looking-Glass Case.

The Mail Bag

Camping On Cape Cod

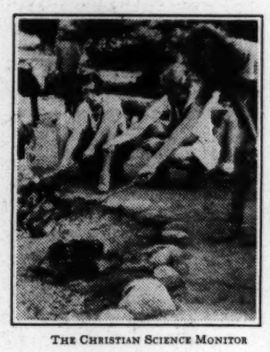
Natick, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Although I have not written to the Mail Bag for quite some time because of school work and activities, I feel the urge to add my letter to the many you will doubtless receive in praise of camp life.

A Girl Scout camp, situated on one of those beautifully clear lakes of Cape Cod, within walking distance of the ocean, has offered me out-of-door pleasures for the last three years. The activities are many and varied, including swimming, primitive camping, nature study, map making, canoeing, sailing and others. I enjoy the primitive camping and nature study the most.

In the nature unit the stars, birds, trees, flowers, insects and sea life are studied in fascinating ways, especially the sea life, where we take trips to the beach, returning laden with seaweeds, sand dollars, and other bits of sea beach treasure. The seaweeds are mounted on paper, by floating them on water then slipping the paper under them, and are added to the collection each year.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Outdoor Meal.

Once in a great while a salt water garden will be found, where the waves have washed a white sandy bottom into mountains and valleys sprinkled with sunshine reflected through the water. These are covered with yellows and blues and the rocks are covered with tiny, crisp encrustations. When one is seen with its tiny crabs, swaying in the rhythmical beat of the waters, a picture of it should be painted in the mind's eye, because they are scarce and do not grow everywhere.

The primitive camping is done in a special unit where we do our own cooking and build for ourselves beanholes, washstands and shelters. On occasion, breakfast is prepared with only the help of green sticks and jackknives. This is accomplished by cutting off the top of an orange, carefully sucking the juice out so as not to break the skin, taking all the pulp out, and lining the shell with bacon. Drop an egg into the prepared cup, and replace the "cover," keeping it tight with tiny, sharp-pointed twigs. The "dish" is then placed in the embers of a good fire, and while your appetite is being tempted by delicious toast, browned on the point of a stick, the eggs are cooking. When a white, fluffy mass bursts the top, it is time to drop the egg and bacon onto a piece of toast, and after the long wait, the result tastes too good for mere words to express.

Even now, I have not mentioned all the hikes, banquets and numerous other good times that delight the hearts of campers, also the handcraft, drawing classes, competitions and parties to be participated in. I can scarcely think of any faults to find or suggestions to make in camping. Much, of course, depends upon the councilors and "our councilors" are so jolly and fine that everyone enjoys the summer. My ideal camp is the place where every girl finds something to please and interest her, where everybody is happy and has a smile, where there is time for study and time for play—therefore, to spend a profitable and happy summer, I cheer with all the other outdoor lovers for time well-spent, at camp!

I am inclosing some pictures I thought might be interesting. Everyone certainly looks happy.

Phyllis A.

[Thank you for your interesting letter, Phyllis, and the pictures, too. We are sorry that we have room for only one of them.—Ed.]

Hardeeville, South Carolina

Dear Editor:

As spring is here, with all its beauty, may I give an idea of what the South looks like? Many flowers are in bloom, the most beautiful being the purple wistaria that has a charming aroma. The weeping willow is putting out new green leaves. In Hardeeville there are a few large, old houses built before the Civil War, and on these lawns are beautiful flowers and shrubs. The Methodist Church and these old houses were used as emergency hospitals during the Civil War. Hardeeville is a town with about 1000 inhabitants, and is on the Atlantic Coastal Highway. There is a large lumber mill, and the surrounding districts are agricultural in nature.

I collect postcard views and should like to have views of the Capitol buildings of the different states, if anyone would be kind enough to send them to me.

Best wishes to all the Mail Baggers, from a friend in the Sunny South.

Mary A.

Milton, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

It has been several years since I have written to the Mail Bag but I have not lost track of it. In fact, as each day comes I find the Monitor more and more helpful. The religious articles on the Home Forum Page are especially inspiring and I found the biographies of the 12 famous women published last January very interesting.

There have been so many things in the Monitor that I wished to keep that I decided to start a scrapbook. It contains many of the religious articles, the quotations, proverbs, the lives of the 12 women, stories from the Young Folks' Page, poems, pictures, and other interesting accounts. Although my scrapbook was started the beginning of the year, it is almost full.

Milton is, as the name suggests, a "mill town." There are the silk mill, two shirt factories, a car shop, and a condensery in operation. How thankful we are for these! The town, itself, is a very pretty place, and is located on the banks of the Susquehanna River. All around are small mountains.

I am a junior at Bucknell University, which is in Lewisburg—about four miles south of Milton. Bucknell has about 1000 students. My major interest is physics, and I am also taking mathematics and chemistry. My other interests are sports, reading, and exchanging postcards. I am 19 and should like to hear from other girls from any place.

How grateful we can be that the Monitor exists! May it always continue the good work it is accomplishing!

Ethel T.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Pauline B. (12), Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.—Especially from France, Germany and Scotland. Interested in stamp collecting and sports.

Marilyn H. (13), Hollywood, Calif.

Mary M. (14), Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Interested in stamps, animals and sports.

Elizabeth K. (14), Evanston, Ill.—Especially from England. Interested in art, designing clothes, reading and aviation. (Thank you for sending the drawings, Elizabeth.—Ed.)

Roselyn, B. (15), Centerville, Iowa.

Phyllis R. (16), Centerville, Iowa.

Adelaide S. (15), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Alaska and Egypt.

Emma L. M. (16), Richmond Hill., N. Y.—Interested in music, literature, horseback riding and swimming. Exchange snapshots.

Magda G. (18), Oslo, Norway.

From Boys

Jack R. (15), Centerville, Iowa.

Alfred S. (16), Cleveland, Ohio.—Interested in stamp covers and match covers.

Robert H. (university student), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in European nations.

Over 20

Kathleen C., Ramsey, Isle of Man.—Interested in stamps. Correspond in English or French

Edna E. Chicago, Ill.—Interested in art.

Howard T., South Norwalk, Conn.—Interested in reading, collecting stamps, and outdoor sports. Correspond in English, Spanish and German.

Japanese Hospitality

A FRIENDSHIP, not bounded by a college classroom, gave pleasure to an American and a Japanese girl last winter. Both were students in an Oriental civilization class at the University of Washington, at Seattle, Washington. Having grown accustomed to smiling at each other, the charming little Japanese girl invited her friend to a tea in celebration of the Japanese holiday, the Doll Festival.

Since the tea was given by the Japanese Girls' Club of the university, each member was to have as her guest one of her American friends. The setting was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Uchiyama. Mr. Uchiyama is the Japanese Consul stationed at Seattle.

Two exquisite Japanese children gave a child's mask dance, with a samisen accompaniment. The tiny movements of the hands, the twists of the body and twirls of the fan were complete beauty in themselves. The weird twang of the samisen was emphasized by the half-chant of the child musician.

A koto solo followed. The koto is a Japanese harp of 13 silk strings stretched over a sounding box. The range of tone is much greater in this instrument than in the samisen, which has only three strings, but the notes produced have a similarity. When first heard, the tones of these instruments seem rather harsh, but they grow more musical with each hearing.

While guests gathered around the two displays of dolls in whose honor the affair was given, bitter Japanese tea was served — not merely tea alone but sugared beans, rice cakes in all shapes, rice candies and, inevitable western touch, sandwiches and chocolate cake!

The doll collections consist not only of bold Samurais, grisly merchants and gay Geishas, but miniature dishes, toys whose carving was so tiny as to make one thrill at the touch, pagodas and temples. Each little object is carefully wrapped and stored away after each festival in order that the succeeding years might bring renewed satisfaction in its perfection.

In order that their "American friends" might remember their musical names more easily, the Japanese hostesses signed the programs of their guests—programs in the shape of the Torii (the gateway of Shinto shrines). Each guest received as a token of the occasion, the traditional rice cake, preserved cherry leaf, rice patty and bean paste.

They were so beautifully polite, those dainty Japanese, that the rosy glow of hospitality lingered a long while in the hearts of their favored western friends.

H. P.

A Prince's Record

When the Prince of Wales had attained the age of 16 a collection of press cuttings relating to his activities was commenced, and from that time to this a record has been kept of every important public incident in which he has taken part. So quickly did the collection grow that by the time he was 27 it was larger than that which covered the entire lifetime of his grandfather, the late King Edward VII.

Whenever the Prince travels abroad a press-cutting firm collects all the published reports that have appeared in the local papers of his movements. These are later sorted out and a selection of the most important bound together.

After the Prince's first visit to America an enormous tome, nearly a foot thick, was presented to him, containing reports from American newspapers of all the towns he had visited. This is the largest volume in the library of press cuttings which the Prince keeps at York House and which comprises over 40 books, each of which contains nearly 7000 cuttings.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full names and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Mabelle Scott Rancho Camps

June 20-Sept. 1

Mountain Lodge, five (5) miles above Camp Baldy, operated in conjunction with Mabelle Scott Rancho School and Camp located in orange grove near Los Angeles. Swimming, riding, fishing—all outdoor sports. School work if desired. Rates $40.00 per month. Write or phone MRS. MABELLE SCOTT, Cor. Alosta and Citrus Ave. Azusa, Calif. Azusa 351-61.

CAMP COTUIT

On Cape Cod. For girls. Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors. Counselor for every three campers. Sailing, fresh and salt water swimming, tennis, riding, dancing, canoe trips. Opportunities in music, arts, crafts. Carefully planned meals. Milk from Walker-Gordon Dairies. Excellent sanitation. Many campers from families of The Christian Science Monitor readers. Booklet. Miss Emma L. Schumacher, 170 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

AUNT POLLY'S CAMP

for GIRLS

A quaint early American "village" amid the pines and lakes of northern Minnesota—near beautiful Itasca State Park.

June 24 to August 19

For Adult Vacations

Open August 20th

MABEL HIELD CAIRNS

AKELEY, MINNESOTA

Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

POCH-A-WACHNE

For girls, in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania. An all-round camp for a limited number of girls. Swimming, riding, hiking, tennis, games. Screened sleeping bungalows. Modern sanitation and equipment. Private Lake.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Prohaska, Directors

BLOOMFIELD, CONN.

HILLSBORO CAMP

Girls 8 to 18. On Reace Lake, near Hillsboro, N. H. Est. 1927. 120 acres. Log cabins, electricity. Riding. Water, land sports. $200 fee. No extras. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nissen, 779 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS

Maintains high standard of camping

RIDE SWIM HIKE

Days filled with activities girls enjoy. Staff college women. Booklet.

MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, Dir., 1625 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

PRIVATE LAKE. Cabins. Kentucky Horses. Swimming. Canoeing. Tennis. Dramatics. Archery. Crafts etc. One Counselor for every three campers. Booklet.

Lolita E. Broadbridge, Colony Club, Detroit, Michigan

BRYN AFON

For Girls Sixteenth Season

Rhinelander, Wisconsin

Cooperative Camp

For Girls 16 to 22 Years

Conducted by HEALTHLAND CAMPS

A self maintaining camp. Actual participation in cooking, buying of food, serving meals, gardening. All activities. Jolly week-end parties. Trips. Leisure for study, music, or to train for counselorship. Leaflet. Fee $130.00.

The Three Pines Club, 359 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

CAMP CELESTIA

Winthrop, Maine

Invites girls to 8 weeks of play and constructive activities. Swimming and water sports featured.

—FOR BOOKLET—

Miss Clarabelle Barrett Miss Grace Leister

208 Young Avenue or 171 Washington St.

Pelham, N. Y. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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MAYFLOWER

A CAPE COD CAMP FOR GIRLS

20th consecutive season. Personal interviews in New York, Philadelphia, Boston. Salt water sports, sailing, riding, music. Camp Viking for Brothers 3 miles distant.

Mrs. Norman White, Orleans, Mass.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

The TOLTECS

TOLTEC HILLS

WESTON, CONNECTICUT

A summer camp for forty-five boys. June 30th to September 1st, 1933

Address: WALLACE GREENE ARNOLD 424 East 57th St., NEW YORK CITY

WYANOKE

on Lake Winnepesaukee, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire

25 years under same directorship. A happy, friendly camp where each boy achieves his best. Experienced, permanent staff of councilors. Riding, golf, water sports, band, shop work, wood craft. Mount Washington and Saco River trips. Winnemont, sister camp, 28 miles away. W. H. Bentley, Suite 504, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

LEELANAU for BOYS

13TH SEASON

A Progressive summer camp for the ambitious boy. Opportunities for capable boys to earn while camping. All camp sports on land and sea. For booklet write to

MR. WILLIAM BEALS, Director

GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages

CAMP ROPIOA

Expressing our standard of thought

REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM

on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine

GEO A. STANLEY, Director

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

SARGENT SCHOOL CAMPS

Peterboro, N. H.

RECREATIONAL CAMP FOR GIRLS

Under Boston University. 500 acres around Half Moon Lake. Seniors 13-19. Separate Junior Camp 6-12. Land, water sports. Riding in fee. Catalog.

Miss E. Frances Sanborn

6 Everett Street

Cambridge, Mass.

EAGLES NEST

Est. 1922 in the cool Blue Ridge at BREVARD, N. C.

Asheville only 35 miles.

50 happy girls 6-16 from North and South. Riding and many trips included in fee. Wide variety of activities guided by individual interests and needs.

MISS CAROL OPPENHEIMER

620 E. 40th Street, Savannah, Ga.

T-LEDGE

'The Seashore Camp for Girls'

Orr's Island, Maine. On wooded Maine coast in lovely Casco Bay. Horsemanship, aquaplaning, deep sea fishing, sailing. All camp activities. Light, airy cabins. Showers. Excellent food. *Tam-A-Rack for boys 5-12 years.* Booklet. MRS. N. B. KNORR, Box 543, Orr's Island, Maine.

TEELA-WOOKET

FOR GIRLS. Roxbury, Vermont. The Horseback Camps in the Heart of The Green Mountains. A 300-acre wonderland. Famous for beautiful horses, free riding, and thorough instruction in horsemanship. All sports. Private golf course. Cabins. Showers. Delicious food in abundance. No extras. Tuition reduced and terms may be arranged. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Boyd, 18 Ordway Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Camp Idlewild for Boys, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

Camp Newfound

LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE

For girls of all ages; three groups. All land and water sports; white sand beaches; aquaplaning; dancing; dramatics; riding ring. Separate dressing rooms for each camper. 19th season. Advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor. Illustrated booklet: MRS. W. K. HORTON, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Tax-Thrift Bills Signed by Lehman To Balance Budget

Levies and Cuts to Bring New York's Income Up to $108,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20—The major of New York State's new tax program to meet its $106,000,000 budget deficit was effected today following the signing by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of 16 measures that include a levy on gross incomes and state pay cuts. Only the bills for a 1 per cent retail sales tax, expected to yield $28,000,000, and the increase on the inheritance impost, to yield $8,000,000, await his further action. Their approval will bring the State's 1934 income to $108,000,000.

The new levies approved by the Governor include:

One per cent on the gross incomes of all persons filing personal income tax returns, to yield $37,000,000; lowering of personal income tax exemptions to federal levels, to yield $9,000,000; 1-cent emergency increase on motor vehicle fuel, to yield $15,000,000; 10-cent excise tax for each gallon of 3.2 wine and a producer's license fee of $25, which, with the levy on legalized beer, is expected to yield $6,000,000 and state economy measures, including pay cuts for state employees ranging from 6 per cent on salaries of $2000 to 33.9 per cent on those over $15,000, to save $5,000,000.

In addition the Governor signed a budget-balancing measure providing for the withholding of $25,000,000 for state aid to education until next year.

The economy measures signed will reduce state aid for county and town highways, saving $3,000,000; consolidate and eliminate supervisory school districts; abolish expense allowances of teachers attending school conferences, saving $100,000, and reduce by $300,000 the appropriation for county fairs.

The new gross income tax law, which will apply on 1933 incomes and is payable next year, reduces personal exemptions to $1000 from $2500 for single persons, and to $2500 from $4000 for married persons.

Theaters

The Irish Players

O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock" was the afternoon bill of the Abbey Theater Players at the Hollis Street Theater yesterday. Lennox Robinson's "The Far-Off Hills" was presented in the evening.

"Juno and the Paycock" renewed and confirmed the impression that it is one of the major accomplishments of the later Abbey Theater. The performance yesterday also modified the original feeling of this reviewer that the transition from comedy to tragedy is too sudden. On closer acquaintance it was evident that the tragic implications of the play are implicit in it from the beginning. The construction is precise and well-knit. There are no loose ends. Every incident has its bearing on the resolution. There are minor faults of stage direction, such as the entry of characters from the hall of the tenement house too soon after the exit of other characters whom they are supposed not to have met. But these faults—which are easily remediable—do not seriously impair the superb characterizations or the cumulative tragic effect. Miss Crowe and Messrs. Fitzgerald, McCormick and Shields again distinguished themselves by their acting.

"The Far-Off Hills" is pure, delightful comedy. Less specifically Irish than the other plays in the repertory of the company, it has a universal quality. It has been well said that here is one Irish play set in a house which looks as if it had a bathtub. Its people are small bourgeoisie, with simple tastes and honest emotions. The play is well made, its humor is the humor of character and its fun is never off color. It has one serious flaw. The change that comes over Marian in the last act is insufficiently prepared; it should be indicated from the beginning of the act. For the acting, there is only praise.

L. A. S.

Music

Hommage à Dr. Davison

A brief, poignant and earnest tribute by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, whose name did not appear on the program, was the surprise of the party which last evening celebrated the seventy-fifth birthday of the Harvard Glee Club at Sanders Theater in Cambridge. Nowhere else, said Dr. Koussevitzky, had he ever encountered so enthusiastic, so well-disciplined, so admirable a choral group as that led by Dr. Archibald T. Davison.

Dr. Koussevitzky's vein was serious. The approach of Mr. Mayo Shattuck, chairman of the evening, was quite the opposite. His jovial hilarity assured the ease and geniality of the occasion. Yet he did not forget to offer his tribute and that of the club to Dr. Davison for his unceasing work and to President Lowell for his constant support. Dr. Richard Cabot struck still another note.

The Harvard Glee Club, Dr. Cabot maintained, was not 75 years old, but 100. Old records of meetings of the Pierian Sodality from which had sprung the Glee Club were quoted from, and before he had done, the speaker may well be said to have convinced many in his audience.

The music of the evening gave a bird's-eye view of the kind of music the group sings. Bach and Handel, Palestrina, Stanford and Holst were the representative composers. Dr. Davison also found room for Mr. Arthur Foote's "Bedouin Love Song" to signify his appreciation of the composer who many years ago had led the Glee Club and who came last evening as an honored guest.

C. S. B.

Harvard 'Sailors' Await Their New 'Leviathan'

Harvard is to have a new "Leviathan."

The "ship" is to be on exactly the same lines as the old, with no such modern improvements as Diesel engines, radio direction finder, fathometer and the like; in fact, it isn't even to have a gymnasium aboard, though there will be lots of opportunity for perspiring work on the part of passengers. The old one was worked so hard last fall the sides were split and couldn't be repaired.

In place of engines it will be propelled like the ancient gallies, by man power. Unshackled exponents of rowing will be taught to dip their blades simultaneously to the tune of the coxswain's "H'in-h'out" and the coach's "Save your legs" and "Don't shoot your seat."

Unlike the shells for more advanced "sailors," the "Leviathan," or training ship, seats 20 oarsmen, 10 on a side, and is made of more substantial wood. A narrow pathway up the center forms the coach's bridge on which he treads while instructing crew candidates.

Farley Finds Rain Aids Post–'Dampens' Party

NEW HAVEN, April 18 (AP) — Mr. James A. Farley's Post Office Department caused quite a bit of embarrassment to those who are arranging a dinner in Mr. Farley's honor here May 13.

The invitations—sent out by Mr. Grover Whalen as chairman of the dinner arrangers—were quite swanky: linen envelopes, engraved cards, a return envelope for acceptance (plus a check for tickets at $8 each).

Before mailing any of the invitations, the committee was careful to weigh a sample at the post office. It fell just within the 3-cent limit. Several hundred were mailed forthwith.

Imagine the committee's chagrin upon learning several of the invitations reached the addresses with postage-due notices affixed by Mr Farley's postal employees.

It's been quite rainy in New York for several days and the committee thinks maybe the wet weather made the linen envelopes a bit heavy.

Georgia Curtails State University Costs by $400,000

Nine Units Eliminated and Activities of Others Trimmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20 — The board of regents of the University System of Georgia has eliminated nine units of the system and curtailed the activities of other units, while two new institutions, a teachers' college at Carrollton, Ga., and an agricultural one at Tifton, Ga., were established, it was announced April 15. The changes will bring about a saving of approximately $400,000 a year.

The voluntary resignation of Mr. Charles M. Snelling, chancellor of the University of Georgia, after 42 years of service as an executive of the university system, was accepted with regret by the board, and the chancellor was requested to serve as chairman of a special committee to select his successor.

The teachers' college established at Carrollton will occupy the buildings of the A. & M. school, which was one of the units of the system abolished in order to effect economies necessitated by the reduced appropriations assigned the university system by recent legislation in Georgia.

The agricultural college to be located at Tifton will be used as a terminal agricultural institution. It was ordered, according to Mr. Hughes Spalding, chairman of the board of regents, because the board felt the state colleges should "turn out more farmers and less agriculturists."

The reorganization of the system is along the lines suggested by a survey committee furnished Georgia by one of the educational foundations at no cost whatever, and was headed by Dr. George A. Works, dean of the college of education at the University of Chicago. The findings of this committee come after a year's research.

The institutions discontinued include the Augusta School of Medicine, of the University of Georgia, the Georgia Industrial College at Barnesville, the Bowden State Normal and Industrial College at Bowden, the Fourth District A. & M. School at Carrollton, the Ninth District A. & M. School at Clarksville, the Eighth District A. & M. School at Madison, the Georgia Vocational and Trades School at Monroe, the Seventh District A. & M. School at Powder Springs, and the Georgia State College for Men at Tifton.

Dr. S. F. Sanford was reelected president of the University of Georgia and Dr. M. L. Brittain was reelected president of Georgia Tech.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

Sculpture displays come infrequently. This has been a particularly fruitful season, especially for the display of the plastic works by women. Mrs. Anna Coleman Ladd is exhibitor for these two weeks at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square.

Mrs. Ladd has been marked with honors and distinctions. She is known in this country and in Europe. Her large and varied repertoire of works displays her knowledge of and sympathy with European traditions. There is a considerable influence of the ecclesiastical art of the Gothic era in her work, and the influence has been more than that of external simulation.

Symbolic works, decorative pieces, fantasies and portraits comprise the collection. Whatever the designation, the subjects are portrayals of one kind or another, distinguished by the degree to which they lean toward the realistic or the imaginary.

In the latter field, Mrs. Ladd combines a gentle sentiment with a firm technique. A well-ordered rigidly executed pattern makes the framework of any of these pieces; there is directness, solidity and determination. This saves her work from the pitfalls into which so many such poetic effusions sink. Sculpture has wandered far afield from the grace and ethereality of medieval poesy; too often it wants substance in its attempt to regain the old spirit.

Her portraits, holding to no traditional viewpoint, tied up to no allegorical ideas, find her at her very strongest. She portrays character with compelling vigor; each of her busts represents a concise biographical characterization. The racial traits, the inner feeling, the resolution, the prides and conceits appear upon the surface, caught unmistakably by a penetrating eye and a dexterous hand. Mrs. Ladd resorts to the use of different materials—marble, bronze, terra cotta; she even tints the portrayal at times. Women are her chief subjects and she certainly convinces one of the great latitude the subject offers.

At the same gallery, there may be seen some portraits in oils and pastels by Miss Pamelia Adams. Gay color and amiability characterize these portrayals, which do not pretend to be expert or profound. D. A.

Harvard Museum Gets Two Philippine Buffalo

Two specimens of the rare Philippine buffalo, known as the Tomarao, have been presented to the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, it was announced this morning by museum authorities.

They were obtained in the jungles of the island of Mindoro by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, while Governor-General of the Philippines, who traveled by plane from Manila and returned with the specimen. The Tamarao is a small, sturdily built native buffalo found nowhere else in the world. It stands three and a half feet high at the shoulders and is clothed in thick brown hair. The horns are short and massive, curving upward from the face.

Drastic Prison Reforms Urged for Massachusetts

Prison inmates would receive a better deal under the terms of a $3,500,000 prison program submitted to Gov. Joseph B. Ely April 18 by Mr. Francis B. Sayre, Commissioner of Correction. His proposals call for complete rehabilitation, elimination of the Charlestown prison, erection of a farm dormitory at the Concord reformatory and erection of a receiving institution in Boston where prisoners could be studied and classified.

In his report he said: "The logical program for the development of the correctional institutions of Massachusetts would seem to require making Norfolk the rehabilitative center of the State, to which the more hopeful cases could be transferred and where a sound and carefully developed rehabilitation program could be carried out. For this purpose the present institution should be enlarged so as to accommodate 1500 inmates. The program could be financed by state bonds."

High-Priced Liquor Leads to Substitute

(Continued from Page 1)

the wineries of the Niagara region to go too far in first stepping up or fortifying their alcoholic content, and next, in the interest of cheapness, selling it without proper aging.

In fact, the cheapness, ferocity, and popularity of this native stuff with my near-bum companions supports almost the only question I could raise against the good faith of the Ontario Liquor Commission. For it must be said that no one can talk with these commissioners or read their reports without feeling that, whereas the Quebec plan, while reputedly installed as a means to temperance is in actuality operated as a plan for selling liquor, Ontario's board, on the other hand, is made up of men sincerely anxious to exercise control over the consumption of alcohol.

"The only reason why half bottles have not been sold," so they give evidence of their objective, in their report for 1931, "was that the ordinary half bottle could be carried in the pocket as readily as a flask, and that half bottles would facilitate drinking in motors and other illegal places. . . .

"The board has, however, taken up the question as to whether a half bottle can be made that would be very inconvenient to carry on the person, and if carried could be easily detected. A half bottle triangular in shape, has been adopted. . . . If, notwithstanding its peculiar shape, it is found that its sale promotes illegal drinking, it will be withdrawn."

Ability to Buy Decides

Certainly they indicate in a variety of ways their wish to temper profits with sobriety and orderliness. Thus every government store bears a conspicuous sign—

NOTICE—Don't buy permits unless you can afford them. Liquor will not be sold to those the board finds to be in needy circumstances.

With the help of various inspectors something like strict enforcement is supposed to be given to such rules as these:

(a) Liquor must not be sold to those who abuse it, and sales should not be made so as to render possible a continuance of drunkenness.

(b) Liquor must not be sold to those who from the amount of their purchases and from their standing and circumstances are likely to be supplying bootleggers.

(c) Liquor must not be sold when the financial standing of the purchaser is such that the sales must be followed by a diminution of the comforts of life in the family.

In line with this every vendor is also empowered to restrict a doubtful customer to buy at a single store, where his purchases and totals to date can be scanned and also to withdraw any license altogether. During the fiscal year a total of 4121 individual permits was thus canceled out of a total list of permits of all sorts numbering 435,000.

Transfer of Permits

"We find the board always anxious sincerely to coöperate," said the head of a social organization serving thousands of needy families. "Cancellation doesn't always solve the problem because a man can always get liquor on the permit of a friend or neighbor. But I understand that the commission was asked, last fiscal year, by social agencies to report on a total of 59,330 individuals and found that of these 2381 had permits—which were forthwith taken away. So it does prove a helpful assurance that needy people are genuinely obstructed from trading charitable money or provisions for hurtful liquor."

Conceivably the friends of prohibition are right in claiming that this arrangement for rescinding permits, while representing good intentions, nevertheless fails to meet anything like the proper number of family crises and these too late. Conceivably, too, these objectors are justified in pointing to a constant increase in the number of motor accidents. As to that, it is certain that at least the board has made a serious effort to remedy the situation.

"Drunken driving is so likely to get seven days in jail—even if you're a railway president," said a newspaper editor, "that if any of us plan to go on an evening's binge or bender, we jolly well plan to leave our cars at home. One night one of my friends got so lit up and yet remained so sober that he went out and stole the key out of his inebriated pal's car in order to make sure they'd both have to be taxied home!"

"I'm drunk," so a man insisted to his friend, according to another story of the way all fear arrest, "so I must go back and give my name and number to that policeman—yessir, law requires it!" But maybe he was fairly sober; for when he further explained to the astonished bobby that he wanted him to know just where tomorrow evening's box of candy would be hailing from, the cop promptly let him off!

Alcohol Cause Rises Again

Increase or decrease of motor accidents for 1000 miles, of indictable crimes, of arrests for drunkenness, etc.—as to all these and various other results and concomitants of control the battle of statistics rages between sincere prohibitionists and, I'm inclined to say, equally sincere commissioners and controllists. I've troubled little with them, partly because prosperity and depression serve to complicate their teachings and partly because quite evidently, they accomplish slight change of attitude in either contestant or observant citizen. What's more to the point, I'd say, is this testimony of a thoughtful Toronto social worker executive:

"Under prohibition until 1927, when present arrangements were adopted, the percentage of needy families showing alcohol as a cause became quite insignificant. Since then—that is, under control—it has, I must be frank to state, shown increase again. For the upper classes here, prohibition proved hurtful. For the worker I fear control is now proving hurtful. Certainly it has made drinking more than ever 'good form' among all classes, top, bottom, and between."

Meanwhile, in an average year, the Provincial Government makes a profit of around $8,000,000 out of selling to a population of around 3,500,000, about $24,000,000 of hard liquor, around $2,500,000 of wine, and about $18,000,000 worth of beer.

To sell or to control—promote or demote—permit or prohibit?—by no means a simple problem!

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 NBC, Cooking School for Children.
6:15 Boston University Dance Orchestra.
6:30 Studio: sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 German Band.
7:30 "Song Weavers."
7:36 Sandy MacFarlane; John McNamara; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 Sketch, "The Pit and the Pendulum."
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Local dance music.
11:30 NBC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:15 NBC, "The Three Scamps."
5:30 NBC, "Rumpelstiltskin"; sketch.
5:45 NBC, Genia Fonariova, soprano.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake."
7::00 Fauntleroy and Van.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Helen Hayes; Adele Rowland; Three Georgia Crackers; Clark and Verdi.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS dance music.
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra Cup Series, from Copley-Plaza.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans; female trio; orchestra.
8:30 Talk by James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Bragiotti, pianists.
9:30 CBS, Stoopnagle and Budd, soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Boston Musicians' Relief Fund presents Walter Smith's Band.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Studio speaker.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 Banjo band.
9:15 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "The Foreign Legion"; sketch.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:45 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 John McGonigle, tenor.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Big Brother's Twilight Express.
6:45 Orchestral program.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:15 "Crazy Capers."
7:30 Local dance feature.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Dance music; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Shopping Tour.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:00 p. m.—Musical periods.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; NBC music.
4:30 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
He Isn't Doing So Well Either

Courtesy New York World-Telegram
The Absurdity of It All

All Nature

Darling River Pea

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS attractive little shrub, with semiclimbing branches and deep red blossoms, is a native of Australia. It was first discovered along the banks of the Darling River in New South Wales, hence its common name.

The Latin name *Swainsona* was given to the group in honor of Isaac Swainson, an English horticulturist of the late eighteenth century.

Today the plant is a garden favorite. Florists raise it in cool houses, along with roses and carnations. In America, it is steadily increasing in popularity, a white-flowered variety being sold as "winter sweet pea" despite the lack of fragrance.

R. B. I. of New Haven, Conn., asks, "How do prunes grow?"

Prunes are dried, cured plums. California is the leading state in their production. Plums for prunes are not picked from the tree, but are allowed to ripen and drop to the ground. In sheds they are sorted and graded and then passed through a light solution of lye. Following this, they are placed on trays and dried in the sun, a process which takes about two weeks.

"If a spider is not an insect, what is it?" asks Miss A. W. P. of Acton, Mass.

An Arachnid. It has four instead of three pairs of walking legs, the body has two instead of three main divisions, and it has no wings.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

84

The income tax was again made the subject of another attack by the committee. The group has discussed the measure from every angle, and they freely admit that they have no confidence or sympathy with its purpose

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

La Crosse (Wis.) Tribune: Whole plays may now be transcribed on a single phonograph disk, it is said. The next step, we hear, is recording an O'Neill drama entire on a manhole cover.

Boston Globe: Anyway the motorist who runs out of gas can usually walk to the nearest filling station quite easily, and the exercise must do him good.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GREAT men are those who see that spiritual is stronger than any material force: that thoughts rule the world.—EMERSON.

In Lighter Vein

Not the View

The renting agent was trying to lease a penthouse to the Indian who had come to New York with the money he had made in oil back in Oklahoma. "Now," the agent was saying, "from this penthouse you can get a wonderful view of the East River."

"Me no like," said the Indian.

On they went to another.

"From this one," the agent said, "you can see miles and miles into Jersey."

"Me no like," was the stolid reply.

And on they went to still another.

"Now, from this one," said the agent, "you can look over the bay, see the Statue of Liberty, and on clear days you can see all the way to Staten Island. How about it?"

The Indian looked at the agent and said:

"Humph! from tepee in Oklahoma me can see all the way to moon."—*Labor.*

He Knew!

Teacher: "Who of you knows how a fishnet is made?"

Peter: "From a lot of small holes tied together with a string."—*Thüringer Allgemeine Zeitung.*

Much Smaller

The liner's mighty engines throbbed ceaselessly. The chief engineer wiped a perspiring forehead as he scowled at the pale-faced young man with an oil can.

"Look here," he growled, "you ain't helping much with these engines, yet I understood you knew something about the game!"

"So I do, sir," stammered the other, "but on a smaller scale, you know."

"What's your regular job?"

"Watch repairer."—*Tit-Bits.*

An Unusual Case

Woman Speedist: "I admit, Your Honor, that I was exceeding the speed limit, but it was very important, as I was hurrying to meet my husband."

Judge: "Case is dismissed."—*Pathfinder.*

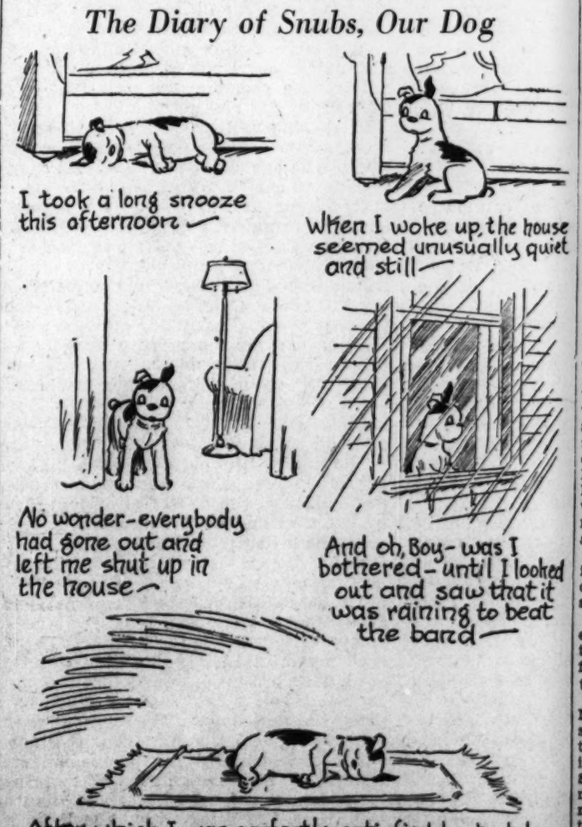
Both at Fault

The customer watched the butcher weighing the meat.

"I wish you would not give me such short weight for my money," she complained.

"And I wish you would not give me such a long wait for mine," returned the tradesman.—*Pearson's.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I took a long snooze this afternoon
When I woke up the house seemed unusually quiet and still
No wonder-everybody had gone out and left me shut up in the house
And oh, Boy-was I bothered-until I looked out and saw that it was raining to beat the band
After which I was perfectly satisfied to stretch out on my favorite rug and take another snooze!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

A YOUNG woman enjoying a secretarial position in an office looked forward to a trip over the holidays with all the eager anticipation which attends the thought of a brief respite from daily duty. As the time approached, however, she abandoned it because she had come in contact with a family whose members included four small children, and who seemed to need assistance of many sorts.

Certainly, along with all else, those young ones must have some of the toys and goodies with which that occasion is associated in the minds of such as they, she reasoned; and the fund she had set aside for her trip has used to make that possible. The joy she had in the shopping this necessitated, and in anticipating the happiness to flow from it, quite obliterated a sense of regret at the sacrifice of her own personal plans.

On Thursday preceding the holiday itself there came most unexpectedly a telegram from a friend, a railroad official, suggesting that she take a trip with him and his wife, into a most enjoyable section of the country, and in a private car belonging to the company. She accepted gladly and gratefully, participating in a delightful five days.

It was such a trip as money itself could not have bought for her.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Err, were (Miss E. B.)—The correspondent, an English woman, reports hearing these sounded *air* and *ware*. "Err" is properly sounded *ur* (*u* as in urn); "were" is sounded in America *wur* (*u* as in urn), but in British usage, the pronunciation as *ware* (*a* as in *care*) is considered correct (first choice in the Oxford).

Slough (J. A. V.)—As a noun, this word has three pronunciations: (1) when applied to a cast-off skin of a serpent or other creature, *sluf* (short *u*); (2) when designating a bog of deep mud or mire, as the Slough of Despond in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," *slou* (*ou* as in *out*); (3) when used as the name of a wet or marshy side channel or river inlet, *sloo* (*oo* as in *food*).

With these differences in mind, it is evident that the word on page 168 of Science and Health (line 13) should be pronounced *slou*.

Freesia (P. W.)—The correspondent says: "I have always understood that the name Freesia was derived from the words, 'Free States, Africa,' the "i" being inserted for euphony."

Although it was stated in the All Nature column recently that "Freesia" may have been derived from the name of an English girl, we have inclined toward Webster's and the Standard's assumption that the name celebrates Elias Magnus Fries, noted Swedish botanist. The fact that the plant is native to South Africa, however, adds color to the correspondent's remarks. Any comments?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

America's Gold Embargo

THE full meaning of the United States' renewal of the embargo on gold will appear only as policy in Washington develops. The ban on gold exports is now hailed as a departure from the gold standard. In 1918 a similar ban was not so regarded. Technically the embargo is no greater abandonment of the gold standard now than it was when first declared at the beginning of the bank holiday. And it may have much the same purpose—to prevent wholesale foreign withdrawals. But new political and economic factors have entered the equation. Effects will be determined by these changes and by the unfolding purpose of the Government.

The Roosevelt Administration is now launched on a program to halt deflation. It is trying to forestall a threatened congressional stampede into uncontrolled inflation by some measures of controlled reflation. And the ban on gold exports takes on new meaning as a part of that effort. Its primary purpose may be to prevent a flight from the dollar caused by inflationary agitation in Congress. But its secondary purpose apparently is to leave the Administration freer to take other measures looking toward a restoration of prices. And a third purpose may be to put the United States on more equal terms with Great Britain when conversations begin with Mr. MacDonald over international efforts to stabilize currency.

Even the order and importance of these aims are not yet fixed. They may be reversed by the developments of the next few weeks.

The first effects are a depreciation of the dollar as measured in foreign exchange. This is leading to an enhancement of prices and the stimulation of exports of commodities such as cotton and wheat whose prices are fixed in the world market. The accompanying rise in domestic prices is due more to expectations of inflation than directly to the embargo. If the Government does continue with expansion measures, domestic prices will stay up and domestic business will also be stimulated. Many who have been waiting to buy will rush to do so before prices go higher.

On the other hand, foreign nations may decide to depreciate their currencies in competition. It is already reported that Britain is moving to increase the stabilization fund with which she has hitherto officially resisted any rapid rise of the pound in relation to the dollar. However, a competition of depreciation in an endeavor to obtain a larger share of foreign markets, once launched, would soon become a stampede and lead to international financial chaos.

It is more likely that the folly of such a course will now be emphasized and that efforts to stabilize the world's finances will be hastened. England abandoned her free trade policy largely in an endeavor to stop the competition in protective tariffs. America has now abandoned gold partly in an attempt to stop the competition in the depreciation of currencies. Thus by carrying competition to ridiculous lengths, both countries may end the worst phases of such rivalry and promote a sounder policy for each other and for the world.

Insuring Diplomatic Success

IN RESHAPING the services of the Quai d'Orsay, M. Paul-Boncour expressed a thought that must often have come to all who guide or study foreign affairs. With an experience of eight years at Geneva and a long connection with the French Foreign Office, he declared that no political or economic conference can succeed without diplomatic preparation. Public discussion can only be the fruition of such labor among the chancelleries.

The point is obviously important and undoubtedly true. Made by one who cannot be suspected of a preference for secret diplomacy, it should be carefully considered. For many of the failures, whole or partial, of recent years have been due to a false conception of the methods of open diplomacy.

Open diplomacy cannot mean that negotiations at every stage should be held in public. If all the differences of national opinions are to be exposed in the market place, there will be confusion and clamor, and results will not be reached. There may even be an irritation of national sentiments and a crystallization of oppositions.

Such open diplomacy has too often been practiced, yet there has always been an attempt to modify it by private conversations of statesmen and ambassadors. So thorough was the reaction against the old methods of diplomacy that whenever ministers got together without revealing the details of their conversations there was an outcry. It was suggested that they were engaged in a dark conspiracy. Clearly, however, a judicious blend of privacy and publicity is not only desirable but inevitable. If there is too much publicity there will be too little accomplishment, for lack of proper preparation. If there is too much privacy, the public is entitled to protest, but its protest should be founded on facts, and would imply a distrust of the ministers believed to be committing the country to courses of which it does not approve.

When M. Paul-Boncour says that a great part of the difficulties encountered at the Disarmament Conference for the last year is due to insufficient diplomatic preparation, he is certainly correct. There should have been clean-cut proposals which had received a general preliminary assent, instead of a higgledy-piggledy assortment of incompatible plans.

But it should also be remembered that, for a number of years, there were private and semi-private discussions, and that they had led to nothing. The public had grown restive and rightly demanded that the professions of the powers should be put to the proof. It is evident, therefore, that private discussions are, in themselves, not enough.

The proposition that private negotiations should precede public debates thus requires amending. What should be said is that private negotiations should be pursued to a conclusion, and that there should be a general resolve to reach that conclusion without undue delay.

Locarno is an instance of a public pact arrived at by long and admirably engaged private conversations. It is one of the outstanding successes of what is called the new diplomacy, but it will be noted that its success depended as much on its private preparation as on its public celebration. The statesmen could hardly do better than take it as a model. It is to be trusted that the preliminary work in connection with the World Economic Conference will be as decisive as was that of the Locarno Pact. Private talk is not sufficient; there must likewise be real agreement, crowned by public decisions.

The Gentle Are the Brave

THIS is "Be Kind to Animals Week" in the United States. Gentleness gives strength to civilization, and mercy to dumb creatures marks humanity.

For long, mankind gave scant heed to the mute pleading of the inarticulate strata of creation. Then, just a short century ago, the first association in the world for the defense of animals was formed, in the face of violent opposition, through the efforts of Richards Martin, a member of the British Parliament. Now bands of mercy girdle the world, and through their untiring ministrations the lot of animals grows ever brighter and happier.

In America from April 17 to April 23 daily radio programs under the auspices of the American Humane Education Society are being given, describing the work of many organizations in promoting kindness to animals. Governors in many states are issuing proclamations urging wide observance of this annual "Be Kind to Animals Week." School children throughout the land are being taught through precept and practice that the gentle are the brave.

Much remains to be accomplished. There are still pack mules staggering painfully over the Andes whose existence is one long misery; the tourist's sensibilities are sadly torn by the callous cruelty to beasts of burden in some parts of southern Europe. Ponies still become blind in the darkness of coal mines in which they are sentenced to life-long imprisonment. Harsh cruelty is still too often the dreary portion of animals trained for show purposes.

But, with one exception, civilization does recognize more and more the rights of those who cannot speak for themselves. That exception is the vivisectionist. "Be kind to us" still echoes to the skies from uncounted victims tortured in the name of humanity.

Soviet Justice

AN ISSUE arises from the trial of the Metropolitan-Vickers engineers, just concluded in Moscow, that far transcends even the important humanitarian considerations which have brought the two great nations to the brink of economic conflict. It embraces a problem of fundamental conceptions of justice.

In countries where social order is firmly established, justice is conceived as something absolute and unimpeachable. Symbolically it is depicted with eyes bound in order to exclude bias. Its scales are expected to be weighted solely with evidence. But where social order, still unsteady on its feet, is attempting to consolidate its position, justice is regarded differently. It is made the battering ram of a new order—a sword wherewith to clear the path for the governing class. In the words of Nikolai V. Krylenko, Russian Commissar for Justice, in his book, "Courts and Justice in the U. S. S. R.," "Every judge must keep himself well informed on questions of state policy and remember that his judicial decisions in particular cases are intended to promote the prevailing policy of the ruling class and nothing else."

In keeping with this view, the Soviet Government has come to view it as its task to discover sabotage and "economic espionage" in actions which to the British—and to many other people—are innocent, even normal. The Soviet Government can, indeed did last March, sentence thirty-five of its own people to be shot on such an unusual charge as sowing weeds among the crops, and actually carried out this fantastic sentence. In such an atmosphere it is not difficult for ordinary conversations on matters connected with daily work to be interpreted as prying out commercial secrets. Inevitable failures of delicate machinery become magnified into deliberate attempts at political sabotage. Terrorism not only foments plots but imagines plots where none exist.

The immediate guilt or innocence of the accused is of less account in circumstances such as these than the collateral evidence supplied by the trial and by the methods of the Ogpu as to the instruments whereby the Soviet Government imposes its will on inhabitants of its country.

The actual sentences of three years for one British subject and two years for another are comparatively light—far lighter than in other spectacular trials staged by the Soviet Government in its process of establishing a Communist society. How far the publicity which has been given the present case impeded or helped this unusual leniency is a matter on which opinions will differ. It is, however, common knowledge that public sentiment in Britain, and perhaps elsewhere, is more deeply stirred than at any time since the World War. And, with Britain and the U. S. S. R. approaching the matter with diametrically different ideas as to what constitutes justice, it is not surprising the trial has had serious political repercussions which have yet to be cleared up.

It is possible that a different method of approach on the part of the British Government would have made things easier for the accused. While it is permissible to argue that present standards of Soviet justice make it imperative to have some system of extraterritoriality in Russia—which is what the British Government's case amounted to—such a standpoint is not really calculated to be persuasive to the Soviet Government. Yet those planning on going to Russia to do business may henceforward proceed with their eyes fully opened as to the risks involved.

It remains to be seen, however, how far the economic pressure of a qualified embargo will have the results the British Government desires. Even those who think the British Government perhaps played its hand not entirely well must admit the chivalry which is ready, if need be, to jettison many millions of pounds' worth of trade in order to bring aid and comfort to fellow countrymen imprisoned in a foreign land. The fact that a desire to help the prisoners and not to obtain mere diplomatic triumph is the aim of British diplomacy makes it possible to hope that calm counsels both in Russia and Britain will soon bring the dispute to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Philosophy of Puzzles

THAT there is at present a wide enjoyment of the patient pleasure of putting together the pieces of a jig-saw puzzle can hardly have escaped the observation even of one to whom the occupation seems trivial and inconsequential.

He has, the enthusiasts will say, never tried it himself; knows nothing of the growing and pleasurable excitement of discovering and placing one little fragment in juxtaposition with others, happily discovered and placed, until at last the whole picture is achieved. He knows not how, for a time, international debts are forgotten and disarmament conferences seem unnecessary in a peaceful and reasonably prosperous world. The skeptic may remain unconvinced, but he will also remain in a minority.

Mankind has long been interested in puzzles, and is just now perhaps more widely interested than usual. Games whose object is to intrigue the perspicacity of the players come into the same category, and the cross-word puzzle, though some may think it has been superseded by the jig-sawed picture, still engages the rapt attention of countless enthusiasts. This condition is reflected by its literature. The Retail Bookseller, friend, philosopher, and guide to those who deal in books, calls their attention to it in a spring number, and prints a list of some 40 titles that the bookseller should have in stock to meet a likely spring and summer demand. The bookseller also sells jig-saw puzzles, and his circulating library circulates them, adding, it might seem, yet another incentive to zest in that the sooner the cheaper. This vogue, thinks the Retail Bookseller, may reflect the times, indicating individual desire to escape the perplexities of our present economic condition.

> The present scene, the future lot,
> His toils, his wants were all forgot.

Or, more broadly, it may reflect desire to rest a bit from the too strenuous pace of modern civilization. A connection might be argued between the popularity of the mystery story, in which the reader watches perspicacity solving a puzzle, and that of puzzles which invite the exercise of one's own ability.

Explanations of human behavior as it creates a vogue are usually academic, and different academicians will offer different explanations. One may suspect that the game of Follow-My-Leader was as popular in ancient Babylonia as it still is in the United States. Babylonia, however, had fewer facilities for commercializing, advertising and popularizing a vogue. With the stores full of jig-saw puzzles and with some forty books (inclusive of ten or a dozen for cross-word enthusiasts) to provide other adventures in puzzledom, the public seems well equipped with this means of retirement either from the depression or the pace.

A Day With Two Meanings

TWO communities in the United States observe April 19 as a day of special significance. In Boston and its environs the day is celebrated as Patriots' Day, a holiday marking the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, which opened the American Revolutionary War. In Newburgh, N. Y., this year, the issuance of a special commemorative stamp on that date has signalized the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of peace by which General Washington from his headquarters in Newburgh announced the end of that war.

The coincidence is one that future Patriots' Day orators may well recall, since already they often emphasize the bonds of friendship which endure between America and Great Britain. It also suggests a question whether people are not beginning to acquire a greater appreciation for holidays that commemorate the ending of wars than for those that recall the starting of them.

Editorial Notes

Guayaquil uses five languages to tell a mistaken world Panama hats are not made in Panama but in Ecuador, whereupon the world of males will reply in even more languages that it is perfectly willing to reblock its geography if allowed to reblock for one more summer that same old straw bonnet it loves.

President Roosevelt's vast Tennessee Basin project looks to the large-scale production of power, fertilizer and explosives, some of the last named in the Senate and some at Muscle Shoals.

Congress's investigation of the motion picture industry may or may not give us better pictures, but it is rather certain to expose a lot of film.

The Future of the Dollar

By H. B. ELLISTON

LAST week-end the United States Treasury came face to face with a fateful decision. The international price of the dollar was falling fast. Would the Treasury allow the fall to continue? It could stop the decline by authorizing those shipments of gold abroad which act as stabilizers of all currencies linked together on the gold standard. The Treasury chose to allow them. Nevertheless the feeling in Wall Street gained currency that the permits were granted, so to say, in a tentative mood, and did not indicate a permanent policy.

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Two prices rule for the American currency: international and domestic. The former, described as the exchange level, registers what the dollar will buy in foreign money. Its status is to be found every day in the foreign exchange quotations. The latter registers what the dollar will buy in commodities. It is stated every week in family accounts. If one were to ask Americans which price was more important, nine out of ten would answer: "The domestic price." Their experience provides the right answer. The foreign price of the dollar is interesting to relatively few Americans. If one says only one out of every ten, one gets somewhere near the right ratio, as only one unit out of ten units of goods produced in the United States is sold abroad.

Now observe a very curious thing. The dollar is *constant* in terms of those currencies which are linked with it to the gold standard. American law decrees that the dollar is equal to 23.22 grains of fine gold. That establishes the weight of the dollar. Other countries also have laws decreeing that their currencies shall be equal to certain weights of gold. Hence the dollar has a stable price in terms of these foreign moneys, the flow of gold between two currencies merely correcting slight maladjustments.

Governments will go to no end of trouble to maintain this foreign exchange stability.

Yet, in contrast, little heed is paid to the question of stability or otherwise for the dollar in terms of commodities. The result is that in these exchanges the American currency is remarkably unstable. Americans live, move, and have their economic being under the ægis of a rubber dollar. They have entered upon the fourth year of an experience with a money that has already stretched 35 per cent. The family housekeeper may rejoice at the cheapness of things. But too often she finds that she has not enough money to take advantage of the bargains that besiege her purse. A rapidly falling price level, in short, acts like a scythe on wages and employment, and is the enemy, therefore, of social stability.

That society should tolerate a dollar that is stable in terms of foreign money and unstable in terms of commodities, is in itself surprising. Another element of surprise might be added. Price instability has been partly but increasingly due to the persistence with which the United States has clung to the maintenance of exchange stability! This persistence frustrated all the price-boosting efforts of the last Administration. *How could a purely domestic policy aimed at advancing domestic prices succeed, when it only shared control with other gold-standard countries over the commodity which at bottom controlled those prices?* One always hoped for the best. But outside forces always beat the best intent.

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Clearly, if there is any choice, the value (or, to be more correct, the buying power) of the dollar should be of more importance than its weight. Money policy, in other words, should be governed primarily by the need for price stability. Some readers may object: How can you control the price level? Maintaining the value of the dollar is something much different from maintaining its weight. One is a science, perhaps an art; the other is a decree. But it should prove no more intractable than was the problem, say, of flying heavier-than-air machines. What is now necessary is that the purpose should be manifest in society to face it.

This may seem like an argument in favor of economic isolation. I do not intend it as such. The world needs a common money link with which to realize to the full its common interests. But that should be the secondary, not the primary, function of money policy. Besides, the effort involved in clinging to a world money link has of late months resolved itself into one of clinging to merely a segment. Long ago the link broke in pieces. By clinging desperately to the remaining gold segment, however, the United States seemingly condemned itself to deflation; at least, it put a brake on what it was capable of doing for the revival of its own prices.

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Freedom has now been vouchsafed for the United States by the suspension of specie payments. Therefore the Administration has far more chance to succeed in doing something to the domestic price level. But the task before it prior to bringing stability to prices is first to put them on a higher level. As for the return to foreign exchange stability, this must be remitted to the World Economic parley, for action with all nations.

Notes From German Cities

Roll of Honor Stirs Interest

THE granting of the Freedom of the City of Berlin to Reichspresident von Hindenburg, and to Reichschancellor Adolf Hitler, awakened many Germans to the fact that the capital had hitherto not granted this honor to its first citizen, even though the highest honors had been poured upon him, and a number of towns today bear the name Hindenburg. It also raised general interest in the past holders of the city's freedom. The honor, instituted by a decree of November 18, 1808, fell first in 1813 to Conrad Gottlieb Ribbeck, "Doctor of Theology." Two years later, it was granted to Field Marshal von Bluecher, "knight of almost every European Order," and one of the victors of Waterloo. After the Franco-Prussian War and the unity of Germany, 1871, both Otto von Bismarck and General von Moltke were invested with the honor. Not only generals and statesmen, but also historians such as von Ranke; scholars, painters and sculptors as Alexander von Humboldt; Adolf von Menzel and Christian Rauch, all of whom played a great part in Prussia's history, have their names inscribed on the city's roll of honor. The searcher after technical developments will also notice that whereas until 1857 the ink on these documents was always "rust-red," it then changed to blue. The change from quill to steel pen is also noticeable.

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New Zeppelin In Construction

Germany hopes very shortly to make another contribution to the world's large-scale aircraft. The Zeppelin has long won world fame for safety in travel and careful navigation. Soon will appear the LZ-129, now under construction at Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance. This, it is claimed, will be one of the greatest and most modernly equipped airships in the world. LZ-129 will have twenty-six cabins arranged like compartments in sleeping coaches. Passenger accommodation will be on two decks, within the ship's hull. The lower deck will have kitchen, barber shop and baths (with running hot and cold water). In the upper story will be a large dining room accommodating forty persons, and a large carpeted hall with a floor space of fifty square yards. The furniture in this hall will be in light duralumin. A promenade deck, fifty feet long, will run along both sides of the passengers' rooms, and many large windows are provided. The interior decorations are being designed in Berlin by Prof. F. A. Brehaus, whose work on the North German Lloyd ship, the Bremen, is well known.

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Listening-In On Telephones

Among the innovations promised by the German telephone authorities during the coming months, one of the most interesting and convenient is that of the "Telephone Loudspeaker," which promises to do for the telephone what the loudspeaker has done for the radio. In future, instead of having to listen to conversations or the transmission of dictation with the head phones clapped over the ears, it will be possible to listen to any message in comfort, and a number of people can listen at the same time, if desired.

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Bookseller's Bicentenary

Nicolai's, Berlin's oldest bookshop, recently attracted public attention by references to the bicentenary of Christopher Friedrich Nicolai. The bookshop itself goes back further, to 1632, but the outstanding member of the Nicolai family was the man who entered his father's business after apprenticeship at Frankfort-on-Oder, and later made it the center of German literary life in the eighteenth century. Herder, Klopstock and Wieland were his friends, and together with Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn he published "Letters," a critical review of no mean standard. Nicolai has been described as the "Hanslick" of the eighteenth century, neither understanding nor wishing to understand anything new or foreign. He failed to appreciate Goethe, and probably but for the great German poet's reference to him in the "First Walpurgisnacht" (The Witches' Sabbath, May 1) he would long have been forgotten. But Germans will ever owe a debt of gratitude to the man who established the "Universal Library," which did so much to create an interest in German literature, and continue today to think of him as they pass the bookshop in the Dorotheenstrasse which still bears the name of Nicolai.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Unwarranted Narrowness

IT IS interesting enough when an indignant New Hampshire school man insists that the schools of Rochester stop teaching "Silas Marner" and teach the story of Daniel Webster instead. He is unable to see why the children of his State should be taught Eliot's story of the English miser when they could be taught the story of the outstanding son of the Granite State. Instead of having English taught from classic heights downward, he would have it taught from the New Hampshire capital outward.

Admittedly there is much in both American history and American literature fully worthy of being taught in the American schools and a fine portion of that worthy material was furnished by Webster. Moreover, the Websterian contributions have had ample recognition in our accepted textbooks, particularly in the readers of McGuffey. But an education limited to the eloquent sayings of Webster and his American contemporaries would be a decidedly limited education. To exclude the classics of England would be to seal the very fountain of English literature, which, in its widest sense, includes our American own.

There is sufficient room in the curriculum for the best of both English and American literature. It is easily possible to introduce the pupil to the beauties of "Silas Marner" without abbreviating the space properly assigned to Webster's history-making orations. But it is impossible to teach more than a rudimentary portion of English without going to the real sources of that literature which is the crowning glory of all English-speaking peoples.—*Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City).

Economy Via Parole

THE problem of today which is uppermost in the thoughts of every citizen is that of economy—in whatever form it may appeal most to his or her circumstances!

Let us suppose that each month of the year twenty men at the State Prison (whose minimum sentence may be six years for purpose of comparison) appear before a parole board for consideration at the end of four years, or two-thirds of their minimum sentence, and that one-half (or ten) are granted the privilege of parole. This means that ten men per month will no longer have to be cared for by the State for a further period of two years, which the State would be called upon to do if they were not paroled. Figuring at the rate of $300 a year as the expense of keeping each man incarcerated for the additional two years, the State saves $600 on each man paroled, or $6000 per month if ten men are released; or a total saving of $72,000 during a year's period if this monthly average of ten men is continued. This cost of $300 per year for each prisoner is based on figures in the local newspapers. Of course, we will have some men returned for violations of parole, let us say one-fourth, which would reduce this total saving by $18,000 but still leave a net saving to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of $54,000 a year!

Carrying the matter of economy still further, it would mean that the overcrowding of our prison would be materially lessened, thus doing away with the necessity of constructing additional quarters for prisoners, and it would also mean a saving of some extent to the cities, towns and welfare organizations who now find it necessary to care for the dependents of imprisoned men.

Then, too, comes this thought—the ninety men making good on parole would conservatively earn on an average of $1000 a year, which means that $90,000 in cash is to be circulated by them among the merchants in the community in which they reside—cash which would not be circulated if these men (now useful members of society) were still behind bars at a cost of $300 per year to the State.

So long as these men are obeying the law and are useful in their community, is it not far better to have them as self-supporting citizens rather than as a drag on the already overburdened taxpayer? Or is it the aim of society to assume the rôle of Shylock and demand its pound of flesh regardless of any and all circumstances? What does the taxpayer gain by keeping these men in prison for two years longer? We, the "Forgotten Men," are asking you.—*K. S. F.*, in the *Mentor*, published by inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison, at Charlestown.